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RAPID SOVIET ADVANCE

Smash Up Of Nazis In Taganrog: Offensive In Leningrad Front

LONDON, Aug. 31

Berlin radio to-day again stated that the Russians had launched an offensive on the Leningrad front. Soviet troops are stated to be attacking south of Lake Ladoga for the last ten days.

NAZIS SMASHED

MOSCOW: Soviet cavalry and mobile detachments with dive-bombers roaring on ahead are smashing up the trapped and bewildered German units on the Taganrog front. 'The Red Star' says that stubborn battles are going on and the Soviets continue to destroy the remains of the German Taganrog troops.

The German 'communique' says that bitter battles are still in progress.

SPEEDY WESTWARD ADVANCE

The Soviet advance to the West has been speeded up with the fall of Taganrog into Russian hands, says a special despatch received to-day. Russians were last reported to be less than 40 miles from Mariopol. The remnants of the enemy's Taganrog forces continue to be destroyed by Russian troops. The Germans tried to get some of their troops across the Sea of Azov, but this attempt was completely smashed by the Red Air Force. The battle for Taganrog, it is estimated, cost the Germans some 15,000 dead in six days fighting.

TOWARDS STALINO

At the northern end, Soviet troops are 26 miles away from Stalino in the heart of the Donetz basin.

Significance is also attached to Moscow reports that Russian artillery has been in action to the north-east of Novorossisk, the Black Sea Port in the Kuban.

West of Kharkov and south of Briansk, the Red Army, in spite of the enemy's superior infantry and tanks made some progress. More than fifty towns and villages were liberated.

YELNYA CAPTURED

The Moscow radio to-night broadcast an "Order of the Day" by Stalin announcing that Yelnya has been captured.

Stalin's order said: "Order of the Supreme Commander Marshal Stalin to the Army Gen. Sikolovsky:—Troops of the western front recently broke through strongly fortified line of enemy defences and developing an offensive in the Smolensk region yesterday, captured a large road centre of strategical importance. They also captured the most important strongpoint in the Smolensk direction, the town of Yelnya. In the name of the country, our capital Moscow to-day at 19-00 hours will salute our valiant troops which have won victory at the town of Yelnya by twelve artillery salvoes from 124 guns. For excellent military operations and skill in manoeuvring I express my thanks to all troops under your command which have taken part in the operations in Smolensk direction. Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for freedom and for the honour of our country."—Reuter.

Rhine Industrial Town And Nazi 'Drome Attacked

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Air Ministry announces that the R. A. F. on Monday night made a heavy concentrated attack on the industrial area of Munchen Gladbach Rheydt in Rhineland. Twenty-eight bombers are missing.

Bombers also went for targets in Northern France and the Low Countries.

An Air Ministry "communique" said: "Fighters on offensive patrol to-day attacked railway targets in north and north-west France. The Laon airfield was also attacked and several enemy aircraft set on fire in the ground. One of our fighters is missing."

17 AXIS FIGHTERS DESTROYED

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, an Air "communique" states that the Allies yesterday attacked the airfield of Viterbo, railway yards at Aversa and Civita Vecchia and railway targets in Southern Italy and Sardinia. Seventeen Axis fighters were destroyed in combats over Aversa. Fifteen Allied planes are missing.

It is officially announced that American "Marauders" made successful attacks on the German airfield at Lille, and Vanderville, and on the chemical works and power stations at Mazingarbe in France this morning. R. A. F. and Allied Dominion "Spitfires" escorted and covered the operations. The preliminary report shows that three enemy fighters were destroyed. One medium bomber and one fighter are missing.—Reuter.

TURKEY WATCHES BULGARIA

ISTANBUL, Aug. 31

Turkey may be forced "to make vital decision and sacrifice in defence of her rights and interests" if the death of King Boris leads to "unexpected developments" in Bulgaria, writes the well-known Turkish journalist Husseyen Yalchin in the first editorial in his newly revived democratic newspaper "Tanin."

"Bulgaria's present situation may without any wish of ours place us face to face with the most deadly danger and demands extreme watchfulness," he says.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (October)

New York, Aug. 31.

Previous closing	20.36
To-day's opening	20.41
Difference	+05

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 31.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—General Motors dol. 51-3/8, Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 26-1/4, U. S. Steel Corporation Common dol. 51-5/8, U. S. Steel pref. unquoted.—Reuter.

FEDERAL COURT DISMISSES ALL APPEALS

"CALLOUS DISREGARD OF LAW AND LIBERTY OF SUBJECT"

Strictures On Bengal Govt: Leave To Appeal To Privy Council Granted: Chief Justice On Points Of Difference

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.

The Federal Court delivering judgment today upheld the validity of Clause 3 of Ordinance 14 validating detentions under the Defence of India Rule 26.

The Court further held that there was no need to come to a decision on the validity of Clause 2 of the Ordinance.

Their Lordships dismissed all the 17 appeals before them, in which questions on the validity of the Ordinance were raised. Eight of these appeals had been preferred by the Bengal Government and in dealing with them their Lordships commented adversely on the procedure followed by the Government of Bengal particularly after October 1, 1942 in ordering detentions under Rule 26.

On the ground mainly that the requirements of Rule 26 as it stands were not fulfilled Justices Varadachari and Zafrullah on their majority judgments held that the Orders in all the eight cases were bad in law while the Chief Justice in a separate judgment held that Orders in four of the cases were justified and those in four others issued after October 1, 1942, were invalid.

As regards the rest of the appeals which were preferred by detenus from the Punjab, U.P. and Madras, the Court held that as detention orders as such had not been questioned, they were dismissed.

In the course of their judgment, Justices Varadachariar and Zafrullah recalled the following from the observations in the Court's judgment in Keshav Talpade's case: "We do not know the evidence which persuaded the Government of Bombay that it was necessary to prevent the appellant, from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war; but we may be forgiven for wondering whether a person who is described as an authorized petition writer on the insolvency side of the Bombay High Court was really as dangerous a character as the recital of all these four grounds in the order of detention suggests. The order does nothing to remove the apprehension we have already expressed that in many cases the persons in whom this great power is vested may have had no opportunity of applying their minds to the facts of every case which comes before them."

Leave To Appeal Granted

Following the dismissal, Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General for India on behalf of the Bengal Government applied for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, pointing out that the question involved the procedure adopted in ordering the detention of thousands of people and was therefore of great importance. The Federal Court granted the application.

"Grossly Violated"

Justices Varadachari and Zafrullah strongly commented on the procedure adopted by the Bengal Government in issuing orders for the detentions under Rule 26 in the eight of the cases before the court, "Assuming", they said, "that the orders are regular in form and are open to no objection on the face of them, there is so much material on the record showing that the requirements of Rule 26 were grossly violated in the making of the orders that it would not be safe to make any presumption regarding their validity." They declared: "We cannot condemn the procedure adopted in these cases too strongly. It would be difficult to conceive of a more callous disregard of the provisions of the law and of the liberty of the subject." They further said: "Everyone of these orders is bad in law as in no case does it appear that the matter was considered by the Governor at any stage, much less that at the time the order was made he was satisfied with regard to any of the matters set out in the order of detention."

On the general orders issued by the Bengal Government on October 1, 1942, that if the police recommended detention under Rule 26 of any persons detained under Rule 129, orders under Rule 26 were to be made as a matter of routine, the Chief Justice, Sir Patrick Spens, in a separate judgment observed: "It was wholly wrong to direct that orders should go as a matter of course on police recommendation and that the real consideration should follow the making of the order. It is impossible in my judgment for the Court to be satisfied that, after such a general order was given, there was, before the orders for detention were made, any full or proper inquiry by anyone or any proper satisfaction on the part of anyone that each case was one where it was necessary to make an order for detention under Rule 26 without that person's mind having been influenced by the improper routine order. In my judgment therefore, none of the orders made in these cases, where persons had been arrested and were being held under Rule 129, after the 1st October, 1942, can be upheld as valid."

NORMAL PROCEDURE

As regards the three cases in which detention was made prior to the order of October 1, the Chief Justice said: "The deduction which the Court should, I think, draw from the evidence is that whilst the normal procedure was for the Additional Secretary to examine the cases, make his recommendations to the Home Minister and act on the latter's instructions, Mr. Porter would be justified in an emergency in making the order himself and reporting the matter to the Home Minister. Such a procedure might, in my judgment, both in fact and in law have been validly authorised by the Provincial Government."

Referring to Section Three of the Ordinance, Justices Zafrullah and Varadachari said: "It seems to us that in spite of the language of the Preamble, S. 3 of the Ordinance cannot be said directly to amend or repeal any provision of the Defence of India Act, nor, as we read it, is it so dependent upon S. 2, or so connected with it as to be incapable of being given effect to by itself, i.e., irrespective of whether S. 2 is valid or not. The 'doubts' referred to in the opening words of S. 3 may well include doubts as to the validity of S. 2. Section Three merely deals with the remedies of parties and the power of the Court to give redress in respect of a breach of the pre-existing law and might well have been enacted either by the Legislature or by the Ordinance-making authority without any provision corresponding to S. 2 of the Ordinance. The operativeness of such a provision is of course subject to the limitation that the authority which enacts it must be one which "could have authorized by antecedent legislation the acts done": Otherwise, by the device of precluding an investigation by the Court, a legislative authority would be able to do indirectly what it could not do directly. We express no opinion on this question as to what the effect of this provision would be if, after the expiry of the Ordinance, any question should be raised as to the validity of orders of detention passed prior to the enactment of the Ordinance."

Referring to arguments of the counsel for the Punjab Detenus who challenged the validity of the whole ordinance on the ground that it was a case of absence of power as it would be preposterous to treat a decision of this court as an 'emergency' justifying

(Continued on page 2)

37 JAP PLANES DESTROYED

Allied Blow At Enemy Air Base At Wewak

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Allied Headquarters, South-West Pacific: In New Guinea Japanese counter-attacks in the Salamaua area have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, says to-day's communique.

Allied aircraft struck a new blow at the enemy air base at Wewak, destroying 12 planes on the ground. Twenty-five others were destroyed in aerial combats. It is estimated that twelve other enemy aircraft were probably destroyed.

Strong forces of medium bombers made a low-level attack on the enemy base at Madang. They sent down 20 enemy barges to the bottom of the sea and set fire to fuel dumps.—Reuter.

DANISH T. U. C. LEADERS ARRESTED

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.

Danish Trade Union Leaders have been arrested.

LONDON: The general strike which has broken out in Jutland is now spreadmg, according to messages reaching Norwegian in London to-night. The strike has spread to the towns of Svendborg and Saeby and workers are also on strike a Aalborg, Aarhus, Fredericia, Grenaa, Hjoerring and Skagen. —Reuter.

Roadside scenes in Calcutta: (above) starving mother and children; (below) one of the many corpses daily being picked up from the streets of Calcutta. —*Courtesy "Statesman."*

CHURCHILL'S RESPONSE TO SECOND FRONT CALL

Anglo-American Forces Will Undertake Venture When Continued Success Is Certain And Not For Any Political Considerations

QUEBEC, Aug. 31

Mr. Churchill in a special broadcast from the Citadel tonight referred at the beginning to the Quebec talks and said that the talks were mainly, if not entirely, concerned with operations against Japan, that was the reason why it was obvious that Marshal Stalin could not be present at the talks as Russia had a five-year non-aggression pact with Japan.

Text Of Broadcast

The text of Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast to-night reads: "At the beginning of July I began to feel the need for a new meeting with the President of the U.S.A.

We were all delighted when, by happy inspiration, President Roosevelt suggested that Quebec should be the scene.

Quebec was the very place for the two great powers of sea and of air to bring their large and growing armies into closer contact and clearer grips with the common foe. Here above all in the capital and heart of French Canada it is right to think of the French people in their agony, to set on foot new measures for their deliverance and send them a message across the ocean that we have not forgotten them nor all the services which France has rendered to culture and civilisation, in the march of human intellect and to the rights of man. After paying a tribute to Canada for her part in the war, Mr Churchill continued:

RUSSIA'S PLACE

"But there is another great nation with whom we have made a solemn treaty. We have made a twenty years' treaty of goodwill in mutual aid with Soviet Russia. You may be sure that we, British, are resolved to do our utmost to make that good with all our strength and national steadiness. It would not have been suitable for Russia to be represented at this Anglo-American conference which, apart from dealing with immediate operations which are intermingled and interwoven with the armed forces in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, were largely if not mainly concerned with heating and inflaming the war against Japan with whom the Soviet Government has a five years' treaty of non-aggression. It would have been an embarrassing invitation. But nothing is nearer to the wishes of President Roosevelt and myself than to have a three-fold meeting with Marshal Stalin.

If that has not yet taken place, it is certainly not because we have not tried our best or have not been willing to lay aside every impediment and undertake further immense journeys for that purpose.

It is because Marshal Stalin, in direct command of the victorious Russian armies, cannot at the present time leave the battle fronts upon which he is conducting operations of vital consequence not only to Russia which is the object of ferocious German attack, but also for the common cause of all the United Nations.

To judge by the latest news from the Russian battle-fronts, Marshal Stalin is certainly not wasting his time. The entire British Empire send him our salute on this brilliant summer campaign and on the victories of Kharkov and Taganrog by which so much Russian soil has been redeemed and so many hundreds of thousands of its invaders wiped out.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

The President and I will persevere in our efforts to reach Marshal Stalin and in the meantime it seems most necessary and urgent that a conference of British, United States and Russian Foreign Ministers or their responsible representatives should be held at some convenient place in order not merely to explore various important questions connected with future arrangements for world security, but to carry their discusstons to the point where the heads of States and Governments may be able to intervene.

We shall all be very glad to associate Russian representatives with us in political decisions which arise out of the victories which the Anglo-American forces have gained in the Mediterranean. In fact there is no step which we may take or which may be forced upon us by the unforseeable course of this war about which we should not wish to consult with our Russian friends and Allies in fullest confidence together. It will be a very great advantage to everyone and indeed to the whole free world if our unity of thought and decision upon practical measures for the longer future as well as upon strategical problems could be reached between the three great opponents of Hitlerite tyranny.

We have heard a lot of talk in the last two years about establishing what is called a second front in western France against Germany.

ON SECOND FRONT

Any one can see how desirable that immense operation of war would be. It is quite natural that the Russians bearing the main and worst weight of the German armies on their front should urge us ceaselessly to undertake this task and should in no way conceal their complaints and even reproaches that we have not done it before. I do not blame them at all for what they say. They have tried so well and they have inflicted such enormous injury upon the military strength of Germany that there is nothing they could say in honest criticism of our strategy or part we have so far been able to take in the war which could be taken amiss by us or weaken our admiration for their own martial prowess and achievements: and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again.

We once had a fine front in France. It was torn to pieces.

I look forward to the day when British and American liberating armies will cross the Channel in full force and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France. You would certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it will be near or far, but whenever the great blow is struck, you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is good prospect of continuing success and that our soldiers' lives are expended in accordance with sound military plans and not squandered for political considerations of any kind.

ANGLO-AMERICAN STRATEGY

I submit to the judgment of the United Nations and history that British and American strategy as directed by our combined Chiefs of Staff and as approved and to some extent inspired by the President and myself has been the best that was open to us in a practical sense. It has been bold and daring and has brought into play against the enemy the maximum effective forces that could have been deployed up to the present by Great Britain and the United States and having regard to the limitation of ocean transport, to the peculiar conditions of amphibious warfare and to the character and training of the armies we possess which have largely been called into being since the beginning of the war.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

Editors' Assail Govt. For Bengal Distress

"Instead Of Relieving Distress, Panic Is Created": Suppression Of Mookerji's Statement Condemned

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.

The Council of State passed the Delhi University Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly before it adjourned 'sine die' to-day Thirty-two amendments were discussed to-day, all of which were rejected by the Council. On the amendment relating to colleges being situated in close proximity to one another and to the University, Mr. John Sargent declared that the University would give most sympathetic consideration to the question of conveyance for non-resident students.

BENGAL SITUATION

The Council devoted the rest of the afternoon to discussing Pandit Kunzru's adjournment motion relating to the Central Government's ban on the publication of Dr. S. R. Mookarji's statement on the food situation in Bengal.

Pandit Kunzru claimed that the statement of Dr. Mookerji was in no way different from other statements recently published in the press over Bengal distress. In his statement Dr. Mookerji had made several suggestions. He had advised the Bengal Government against purchasing rice from affected areas and distribute cotton piecegoods to deserving families. The statement, he said, had been allowed to be published in Bengal by the Bengal censor and there was, therefore, no justification for the Government of India to ban its publication in the rest of the country. Dr. Kunzru claimed that the statement was not such as would have created panic in the country. He deplored the lack of uniformity of censorship.

CREATING PANIC

Mr. Kalikar was likewise surprised that when photographs were allowed to be published why should the Government have banned the publication of Dr. Mookerji's statement. The country, he said, knew that the Government had bungled in the matter of food policy. Instead of relieving distress, the Government were creating more panic by banning the statements of persons like Dr. Mookerji.

Mr. P. N. Sapru asserted that the Government had not taken any effective step to relieve distress in Bengal. The Government had failed in their object of preventing Dr. Mookerji's statement reaching the public because the statement had been published in Bengal and had reached the people for whom it was meant.

He feared that the situation in the United Provinces was getting serious and was giving great deal of anxiety. People to-day were demanding food. They were not concerned with Independence, Pakistan or Akhand Hindustan.

REAL CAUSE

Mr. Hossain Imam claimed that the statement of Dr. Mookarji was most improper. Dr. Mookerji tried to make political capital even out of the distress of the people. At the same time he could not condone the Government for letting pictures of Bengal distress to be published and ban the publication of the statement. Referring to Bengal distress, he said that it was not due to non-availability of food grains but to high prices, which had made food grains beyond the reach of most of the people. He condemned the 'bania' for withholding supplies and for charging high prices. The plight of Bengal was such as evoked sympathy from every quarter, but it was a matter of great pity that at such a crisis people and parties in Bengal did not unite to work for the common weal, it was time that all political differences were set aside.

"I cannot be a party to the condemnation of Bengal Ministry", he declared. At the same time he could not condone the Government of India for their ban on the publication of Dr. Mookerji's statement.

Mr. S. Roy Chowdhury and Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das further supported the motion. Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das asked the Government why they were sleeping after the Burma rice supplies had been cut off. The Government should have preserved rice supplies, instead of exporting it to countries outside India.

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE

The Home Secretary, Mr. Conran-Smith, replying to the debate, referred to members criticising the food policy instead of confining their remarks to the motion before the House.

Mr. Hoosain Imam, for instance, he said, had condemned the statement of Dr. Mookerji and at the same time had asked the Government to get out. He did not know which Government he meant.

Mr. Hoosain Imam: "Government of India."

Mr. Roy Chowdhury: "No; the Bengal Government must get out first."

Referring to Dr. Mookerji's statement, Mr. Conran-Smith said that a summary of the statement was put out by the leading news agencies. The Chief Press Adviser, when he saw the full text of the statement, was of the opinion that it contained certain objectionable passages, which exploited the food situation for political purposes. The Chief Press Adviser, therefore, advised the newspapers not to publish the statement outside Bengal. The summary of the statement, however, was published in many newspapers. There were passages in the statement to which no objection could be taken and it was significant that only such passages were published in two of Bengal papers, namely, "Hindustan Standard" and "Advance". Mr. Conran-Smith referred to the "Muslim correspondent of the "Statesman"," who had described the statement as heavily loaded against the Bengal Ministry without any concrete and helpful suggestion for the relief of Bengal distress. No member of the House, said the Home Secretary, had made any concrete suggestion for the Bengal relief. Government had no objection to statements being published on Bengal situation, but in present times of war, utmost care and restraint was essential for the safety of the country. Nothing should be done to endanger the safety of the country.

Mr. Padshah did not feel justified to support an attack on the Bengal Ministry.

The motion was talked out and the Council adjourned 'sine die.'—A. P.

23 MORE DEATHS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

There were 31 admissions of starvation cases in the Campbell Hospital and 51 in the Behala Hospital in Calcutta on August 30.

There were 10 deaths in the Campbell Hospital and 13 in the Behala Hospital.

Thirty-three people were discharged from the former and 15 from the latter.—A.P.

Malaviya's Appeal

BENARES, Aug. 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement to the press:

"I am distressed to hear the daily reports of deaths which are coming from Bengal. It is a high tragedy that in a country like ours with its abundance of food stuffs, an extensive system or railways and vast resources of Government, both central and provincial, these should be deaths due to starvation.

The remedy lies in stopping export of food stuffs, removing restrictions upon the movement of grains from province to province and in providing facilities for transport.

I earnestly hope that the Government will adopt measures which will immediately relieve suffering of the people of Bengal.

"I heartily support the appeals which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other friends and newspapers have issued for funds. I have no doubt that my countrymen will generously respond to these appeals".—A. P.

Appeal To Muslims

BOMBAY, Aug. 30

"It is the duty of every Muslim to help all the poor and famine-stricken people without distinction of caste and creed. Islam enjoins upon them to serve all humanity", declared Nawab Ismail Khan, member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and Chairman of the All-India Muslim League Civil Defence Committee, while addressing a meeting of the students of Ismail College, Andheri. He also explained the programme of the League Civil Defence Committee and appealed to the students to join the Muslim National Guards organisation in large numbers. He said that they were the future leaders of India and must train themselves for the job. Syed Zakirali also addressed the meeting.—Orient Press.

LONDON:—The Berlin radio said that General Gunther Korten has been appointed Chief of Staff of the luftwaffe in succession to General Jeschoneke.

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NAGPUR — Military Barracks.
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6.D.41

INDIA'S NAVY

Strictures On Bengal Government

(Continued from page 1)

the exercise by the Governor-General of his extraordinary power of promulgating Ordinances. They said: "It does not seem to us necessary to deal with the larger issues involved in this contention. Such an argument would be available only if it could be suggested that the power had been exercised for a corrupt purpose or for purposes foreign to the power. Can that be said to be the case here? The decision of this court might have led to promulgation of the ordinance. But 'emergency' was the apprehended danger to peace and public safety, likely to arise from the release of thousands of detenus in obedience to the decision of this court. It is not within the province of the court to examine the justification for the apprehension or assess the extent of the possible danger."

"OUT OF PLACE IN ORDERS OF DETENTION"

Examining the material on record for the purpose of determining whether the requirements of Rule 26 have been complied with in respect of the orders of detention they said "the relevant portion of the orders of detention reads as if all that the authority making the order was satisfied about was that the person concerned in each case should be detained and was not certain as to the reason for detaining him, i. e. whether that person was to be prevented from acting prejudicially to the defence of British India, or acting prejudicially to the public safety, or acting prejudicially to the maintenance of public order, or acting prejudicially to the efficient prosecution of the war. We were told that the order is a cyclostyled form in which the name and particular of the person to be detained are filled in as need arises. It is possible that the ministerial officer responsible for the drawing up of the order merely copies into this part the relevant portion of the language of the rule itself, and failed to notice that though the word "or" before the words "efficient prosecution of the war" was perfectly in order in the rule, it was out of place in the orders of detention. It was suggested that some sort of reasonable meaning could still be read into this part of the orders of detention, but we see no reason to adopt a meaning different from that which would "prima facie" attach to the language used.

"Assuming, however, that the orders are regular in form and are open to no objection on the face of them, there is so much material on the record showing that the requirements of rule 26 were grossly violated in the making of the orders that it would not be safe to make any presumption regarding their validity. This material is contained in the affidavits filed on behalf of the respondents and the counter affidavit sworn to by Mr. Porter, Additional Home Secretary to the Bengal Government.

"LAMENTABLE"

Proceeding, their Lordships said: "The answers of the Bengal Home Minister in the Assembly read with Mr. Porter's Affidavit disclose a state of affairs in respect of the exercise by the Bengal Government of its powers under Rule 26, which can only be described as lamentable.

The largest number of cases of detention in the province of Bengal appear to have arisen in connexion

with the disturbances of August and September of last year. In these cases the procedure adopted appeared to have been that the police sent up lists of persons detained under Rule 129 together with a recommendation that these persons should be detained under Rule 26. Thereupon orders for detention under Rule 26 were issued forthwith as a matter of routine, and on receipt of further and detailed material from the police, each case was submitted to the Minister concerned who was then expected to scrutinize such material to see whether there was any reason why the detention should not be continued. If he discovered such reason he presumably made a recommendation for release which was sent up to the Governor, as the matter was one of his special responsibility. In case nothing further was heard from the Minister after submission of the cases to him, nothing was done, and the detention continued."

Further in the course of their judgment, their Lordships observed: "Any consideration of the available material by Mr. Porter before the issue of detention order did not amount to compliance, either in the letter or in the spirit, with the provisions of Rule 26. According to his own affidavit, Mr. Porter was acting on the footing that the final order in each case had to be passed by the Governor or the Minister. Between a person dealing with a matter on the footing that the responsibility for the final decision has been laid upon his shoulders and on dealing with it on the assumption that he is dealing with it only provisionally till the matter can be considered on fuller material by some higher authority, there must be a wide difference both in fact and in law.

CALLOUS DISREGARD OF LAW

"We cannot condemn the procedure adopted in these cases too strongly. It would be difficult to conceive of a more callous disregard of the provision of the law and of the liberty of the subject.

The following observations occur in this Court's judgment in Keshav Talpade's case:

"We confess that an order in the terms of that under which the appellant in the present case has been detained fills us with uneasiness. It recites that the Government of Bombay "is satisfied that, with a view to preventing the said Keshav Talpade from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war", it is necessary to make an order of detention against him. This reads like a mere mechanical recital of the language of Rule 26. We do not know the evidence which persuaded the Government of Bombay that it was necessary to prevent the appellant from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war; but we may be forgiven for wondering whether a person who is described as an authorized petition writer on the insolvency side of the Bombay High Court was really as dangerous a character as the recital of all these four grounds in the order of detention suggests The order does nothing to remove the apprehension we have already expressed that in many cases the persons in whom this great power is vested may have had no opportunity of applying their minds to the facts of every case which comes before them."

We regret to have to observe that the apprehensions there expressed have on the material that has been brought on the record of the cases now before us turned out to be justified.

"EVERY ORDER IS BAD IN LAW"

In view of what we have just observed, it was not necessary for us to examine each individual case to see whether the order of detention was open to objection. We have however as a matter of fact considered each case and have come to the conclusion that every one of these orders is bad in law as in no case does it appear that the matter was considered by the Governor at any stage, much less that at the time the order was made he was satisfied with regard to any of the matters set out in the order of detention.

C. J. On Points Of Disagreement

Chief Justice Spens said:—

"I have had the opportunity of reading and considering the judgment just delivered by my Brother Zafrulla Khan on behalf of himself and my Brother Varadachariar. With their judgment as to the validity of Clause (3) of Ordinance XIV I am in complete agreement. I further agree that in view of our decision on Clause (3), there is no necessity for the disposal of the cases before us to come to a decision on the validity of Clause (2) of the Ordinance. On that part of the case, I have nothing further to add:

On the special points which have been raised by evidence in the Bengal cases, I take a somewhat different view to that taken by my brothers in regard to all the cases and in four I differ in my conclusion from that at which my brothers have arrived".

Holding that there was nothing irregular in the form of the orders Chief Justice said: "It has been suggested that (1) the form of the recital indicates by use of the word "or" that no final consideration has been given to each case and that all that the investigating authority has done has been to form a rough conclusion that the case may come within one or other of the reasons quoted and that (2) the use of a cyclostyled form of order indicates like lack of careful consideration, and that therefore the order is not good "ex facie". I do not accept these arguments. In my judgment the form of recital is one which a layman might reasonably use when he was satisfied that the case must come within one or other of the specified categories without being prepared to pledge himself with legal exactitude to any particular one or more of the categories. Nor do I think that the cyclostyling of the forms, having regard to the circumstances in which many of these orders may have been made, is sufficient to raise serious doubts as to the validity of the orders. I do not think therefore that the form of the order discloses anything irregular on these grounds on its face."

After declaring that none of the orders made in Bengal cases, where persons had been arrested and were being held under Rule 129 after the 1st of October, 1942, could be upheld as valid, the Chief Justice considered that four of the Bengal Government appeals should be allowed, three about detentions made before October 1, 1942 and one relating to a detenu "who had not been previously arrested under Rule 129 and therefore did not come within the purview of the objectionable routine order"

FROM ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

The Chief Justice observed: "I have read carefully through the extracts from the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Assembly referred to by Dr. Sanyal. I am unable to find anything in those extracts which goes to prove that the three particular orders, in respect of Messrs. Debarata Roy B. C. Ganguly and Protul Ganguly all made before, and two long before, October 1st, 1942, were improperly made, save only a general statement by the Home Minister that cases may have occurred where persons arrested under Rule 129 have been detained although no order has been passed. Even if such a statement were sufficient "prima facie" to discharge the requisite burden of proof, which I doubt, any suggestion that anything of this sort occurred in any of these three cases is dispelled at once by the answering affidavit of the additional secretary. Further, there is nothing in the evidence of Mr. Porter relating to these three cases which indicates that anything was done which could not, in my judgment, properly have been authorized to be done by the Provincial Government. The materials in each case were examined by Mr. Porter and the Home Minister consulted.

The deduction which the Courts should, I think, draw from this evidence is that whilst the normal procedure was for the Additional Secretary to examine the cases, make his recommendations to the Home Minister and act on the latter's instructions Mr. Porter would be justified in an emergency in making the order himself and reporting the matter to the Home Minister. Such a procedure might in my judgment both in fact and in law have been validly authorized by the Provincial Government. In the absence of proof that the procedure disclosed in these cases in Mr Porter's affidavit did not in fact or could not in law be properly authorized by the Provincial Government, in my judgment the presumption that everything was properly done should be held by this Court to prevail."

Further he observed: "I have come to the conclusion that the constitution act on its true construction does authorize the Provincial Government to deal with the executive business arising out of the administration of the Defence of India Act and its rules, not excepting Rule 26 (26) in accordance with rules of business made under Sec. 59 (3) and the powers conferred by Sec. 49 and that those powers are not controlled and superseded (to use an expression very familiar in this case) but are supplemented by the express power of delegation contained in Sec. 2 (5) of the Defence of India Act to any officer or authority not being an officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government

"CONSISTENT"

As regards Niherendra Dutt Majumdar's case, the Chief Justice said, the deduction which he drew from the whole evidence was that the procedure adopted was consistent with the literal accuracy of the recital of the order, namely, that the Governor satisfied himself personally before the order was made. "What I have said of the last three cases equally applied to this case. In my judgment therefore, the appeal in this case should also be allowed."

Proceeding he said: "There are two points on which I desire to say something further:

(1) It was suggested by the Advocate-General of Bengal that the satisfaction required by Rule 26 was not a condition precedent to the exercise of the power. I do not take this view. I have already indicated that in my opinion it is a condition to be fulfilled before an order can be validly made. This condition requires in my judgment the exercise of executive discretion and demands a quasi-judicial consideration of the materials before him by the person authorized to deal with the matter. I use the phrase "quasi-judicial" as no doubt the person to be satisfied can allow his mind to be influenced by materials and evidence at which no one acting in a judicial capacity could look. But in my judgment the person to be satisfied has to direct his mind expressly to those materials in the light of the terms of Rule 26 before coming to a decision in each case

(2) Having regard to the view which I have taken of these cases from Bengal, it is not necessary in my judgment to determine who or what is meant by the "Provincial Government" in Rule 26. Whatever meaning is given to that phrase, whether applying the definition from the General Clauses Act or not, in my view the procedure adopted in these cases could have been legally authorized unler the constitution act by rules of business made under Sec. 59 (3) of that Act, and, as I have previously said, in my view that is sufficient to dispose of these cases.

Concluding he said: "In my judgment these four appeals should be allowed, but in view of the judgment of my brothers the appeals will be dismissed in the same manner as the other Bengal appeals.

As regards the appeals other than the appeals from Bengal, I of course agree with the judgment of my brothers that those appeals also shall be dismissed."

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED

Sir B. L. Mitter, on behalf of the Bengal Government applied for leave to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council. The matter he said involved the detention of thousands of people and was one of great general importance.

The Chief Justice asked whether the Bengal Government wanted to apppal in all eight cases.

Sir Bojendra said he had nothing definite on that point but his instructions were as he had stated.

Mr. P. K. Bose signified the intention of counsel for respondents to object to leave being granted.

In reply to Sir Zafrullah, Sir Brojendra said one f the of the questions to be settled was whether the rules of business based on Sec. 59 were overridden and whether it was necessary to change the procedure.

Their Lordships granted leave.—A. P.

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In the present war also they have played a doughty part, battalions having fought in Eritrea, the Sudan, Abyssinia, Malaya and Burma. They also had the privilege of taking part in Britain's first land victory of the war at Gallabat in the Sudan. To date in this war the regiment has won the following: one D. S. O., two M. C's., five I. O. M's., and six I. D. S. M's.

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Mr. RAGHU NATH SINGH, SADAR BAZAR, DELHI:—"Sir! Your Bagala Kavacha' carrying wonderful results made my family life hopeful of good future which was full of anxieties before. I am grateful to you because your Kavacha removed the dusk of my miseries."

Mr. P. L. SHARMA, BOMBAY:- "It is quite impossible for a letter to praise you for your correct calculations and also it was beyond my dream that your Kavacha could bear such wonderful results."

COLONEL GOBINDA SHAMSER JANG BAHADUR, RAJA OF NEPAL:—"I am highly astonished at the true calculations of Pandit Harish Chandra Sastri I attained good results from Santi Sastayana performed by him.

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Mr. A. CHANDLER, ENGLAND:—"I am astonished at your correct calculations. I wish you all success."

And also Mr. P. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, Patna High Court; Mr. Subodh Basu, Chief Judge, Cooch-Behar; Mr. Madhu Bose, Director Govt. Film Advisory Board; Mr. Atma Ram Rao; Dr. Protap Bahadur, M.B.B.S., U.P., Dr. Khare, ex-Premier of C.P.; Budh a Shamsher Jang Bahadur, brother of Nepal Raj; Mr. Jagdish Prasad, Ludhiana, Punjab; Kumar Nripendra Narayan Roy Choudhury Raja of Bilashipara Estate, Assam; Mr. Baijnath Khaitan, Jodhpore; Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, Bikaneer Estate; Mr. Jadav Prosad Chaliha, M.L.A. of Assam Assembly; World famous dancer Mr. Uday Sanker; Millionaire Mr. Keshar am Sorabji; Sj. Jogesh Chandra Chakravorty, Registrar of Calcutta University, etc.

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TO-DAY

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 2, 1999
Muslim: Shaban 30, 1362
Parsi: Gatha 2, 1312
Sunrise: 7-25 a.m Sunset 7-52 p.m
Hightide: 0-35, 12-59,
Lowtide 6-29, 19-03
Corporation Standing Committee meeting 2-30 p.m. (B. T.)

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

WAR TIME FOOD PROBLEM:—Dr. A. D. Edal Behram will deliver a public lecture to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building opp: Churchgate Station on "War Time Food Problem—Its solution."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH:—"A monthly meeting of Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh will be held to-day, in the office of the Sangh at 7-30 p.m.

PUBLIC KIRTAN:—Under the auspices of The Blavatsky Lodge T. S. Mr. Shantilal Mehta will give a public Kirtan at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on Mirabai.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS:—A meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. will be held to-day at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA:—Lecture on "Nutritive Value of Food, and Diet" by Khan Bahadur Capt. N J Vajifdar today at 6 p.m in the conference hall, Electric House. Open to the public.
UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question and Answer Meeting, Jehangir Wadia Bldg, Flora Fountain today at 6-15 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. Ramnarayan Pathak (of the S. L D. Arts College, Ahmedabad) will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Gujarati Prosody" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (33-35, Harvey Road) at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Shri Joytindra Dave will preside.

WORLI PEOPLE'S CONVENTION: Radical Democratic Party is to organise the Worli People's Convention today, at 7 p.m., at the Worli Maidan under the presidentship of Laxaman Shastri Joshi.

SAMA —UPAKARMAM

Brahmasri T. N. Subramania Sastrigal (Kumniyur Vadyar) will conduct Sama—Upakarmam on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at Shankara Mutt, Matunga G. I. P.

DEPARTURES MUST BE REPORTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

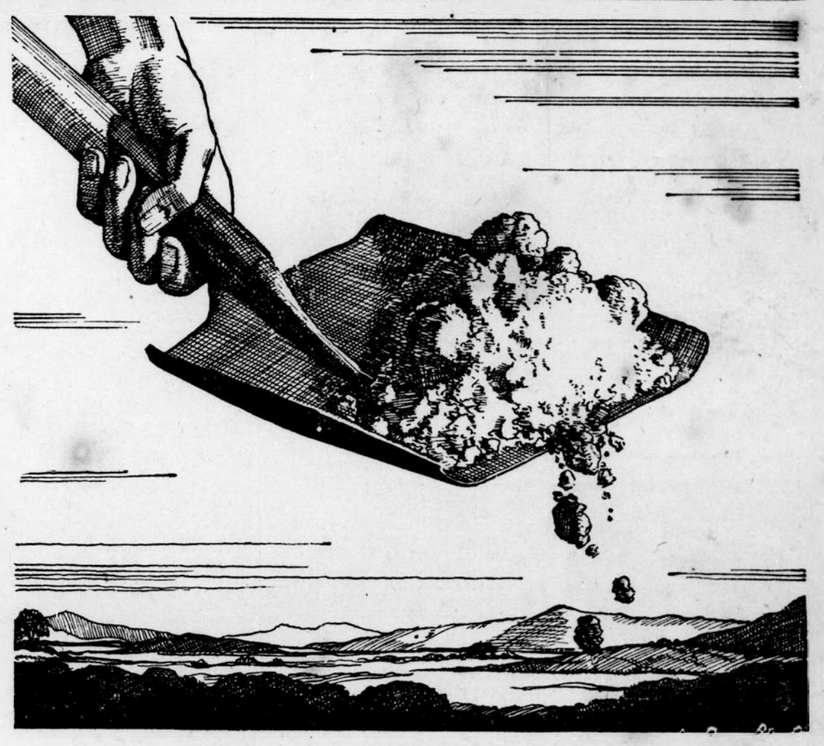
House to house enquiries in various localities revealed that large numbers of ration card holders did not report to the authorities the departures out of Bombay of members of their families and consequently did not get units on their ration cards reduced. It was also found that ration cards of families which had left Bombay altogether were found in possession of others. To remedy the situation, Rationing authorities launched a big publicity drive to bring home to the public the need to report such departures and to surrender cards when anybody leaves Bombay for good. The drive has already borne very good results.

In view of the fact that many persons may have omitted to make the necessary report due to ignorance of the fact that such failure is an offence, Government has fixed September 10 as the last date by which departures from May 1 upto now should be reported. Government will refrain from taking action for past failure to report departures in time in the case of those who make the necessary report by that date.

DRUGGIST FINED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Being found guilty of selling Medicines at prices higher than standard prices, one Brijlal Ranchondas Gordia owner of a Chemist and Druggist Shop, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/- or in default to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Khandalawalla at the Mazagon Court today.



THE WEALTH OF A NATION

A country's material resources contribute but little to its well-being unless they are adequately exploited by the enterprise of its people. The true wealth of a modern nation is thus largely measured by the extent of its industrial development.

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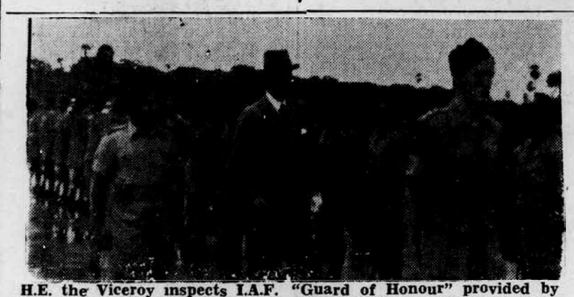

H.E. the Viceroy inspects I.A.F. "Guard of Honour" provided by No. 1 Signal School on the occasion of his departure from Bombay on Tuesday.

MATERIALS FOR TIME-BOMBS RECOVERED

BOMBAY, Tuesday

The case in which Anaji Balkrishna Barve is charged under the Explosive Substances Act came up for further hearing before Mr. G A Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the suspect who was arrested on January 28 last was found in possession of materials and implements for making time-bombs which were meant for causing explosions.

Mr. Y S Paranjpe, Assistant Inspector of Explosives, stated in the course of his cross-examination by Mr. H P Desai counsel for the accused, that he had only an elementary knowledge of electricity. The counsel wanted to know from the witness whether the implements found from the accused could be used for manufacturing a time-bell.

At this stage the Magistrate intervened and suggested that as the witness was not an expert in electricity, it was open for the defence to bring forth some expert electrician as a witness, and examine him on the point in question.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

"SANJ VARTAMAN" ANNUAL

The "Sanj Vartaman" annual number issued on the eve of the Parsi New Year, will prove a very welcome publication this year when special numbers are expected to be very few. It will be doubly welcomed now, as this annual publication, which has made its name in the field of Gujerati journalism for over three decades, has not only maintained its standard but shown distinct improvement in the selection of right subjects, covering a wide range making it rather difficult for particularising individual contributors. It is, however, surprising that, in these days of paper scarcity the "Sanj Vartaman" has been able to publish an annual containing 150 pages. "The year of retrospect", the opening article from the editor, after referring to the World War No. 2, refers to the Indian situation, in which a bit of plain-speaking is indulged in. "The Indian scene", the article says: "remained throughout the year dark by British Imperialism's settled policy of masterly inactivity in India." A few outstanding names of contributors can be mentioned without charge of invidiousness, viz., Hon. Mr. B. J. Wadia, Dastur K. M. K. Dastur Dorab Patlan, Profs. A. S. Wadia, Tan Yun-Shan ("China and the Pacific War"), M. B. Pithawala, D. D. Kanga; Messrs. Manu Subedar, J. M. Desai, H. D. Doongaji, J. R. B. Jeejibhoy, D. B. K. M. Jhaveri, Drs. I. S. Taraporewala, H. M. Khakhar, P. N. Daroowalla, and Madame Sophia Wadia. The Gujerati section also contains instructive articles from among others, Sir J. B. Bomon Behram, Dastur, K. E. Pavri, Dr. J. M. Unwala K. B. J. D. Kanga; M., M. Desai and F. E Bharucha.

A number of attractive illustrations are given. The house of Vatcha Gandhy has creditably done its duty to readers at great cost.

"Up Spirits Revue" In Aid Of Bengal Relief Fund

The authorities of the Mindon Club have very graciously consented to stage an extra performance in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund at 6-30 p.m. today at the Wellington Theatre, Dhobi Talao. As the cause is one that appeals to the heart of every Bombay Citizen, one expects that the whole of Bombay will flock to the Theatre and not only have a good evening's entertainment but go home feeling specially happy that they have done something towards alleviating real suffering.

The price of tickets are Rs. 7, Rs 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1/- and can be had from Messrs. Rose & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

PROF. CHANDRAKANT MEHTA ARRESTED

Syt. Chandrakant Mehta, Professor of Khalsa and Sophia Colleges of Bombay was arrested on Monday evening, under the Defence of India Rules

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All India Weather

POONA, Aug. 31

The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 27/8/43:—

Allahabad 89 77 1.4, Bombay 86 78 0 Calcutta 87 76 0.3, Cawnpore 83 76 0.3 Cuttack 89 78 0, Darjeeling 65 55 0.4, Delhi 89 76 0, Dehra Dun 80 73 0.4, Jacobabad 101 80 0, Karachi 85 77 0, Lahore 100 83 0, Lucknow 81 77 0.3, Madras 92 78 T, Nagpur 86 73 0.3, Patna 87 79 T, Peshawar 100 83 0, Shillong nil, Simla 65 59 0.4.—A. P.

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

It is a most welcome assurance that Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan gave to the Indians in South Africa that the Natal Indian Congress founded by Gandhiji in 1894 had been recognised by the Government of India which would discourage any attempt to create a rival organisation. It is to be hoped that the Union Government, too, will not attempt to carve out a subservient minority section in the Indian community to be able to say later to the Indians: "We shall always be glad to consider any settlement acceptable to all your sections" The attempt may be made at any time but the Indians must be on their guard against it.

Dr. Khan did not indulge in any exaggeration when he said that the Indian question in South Africa had become a menace to world peace and that Japan and Germany were exploiting it to further their own ends. It is extremely interesting to learn from him that the Government of India have "formally lodged an emphatic protest against a piece of legislation which is inconsistent with the Allied aims and inimical to the spirit of the new world which the Allies wish to construct after the war." We wonder if the Union Government would turn round and say: "Physician, heal thyself."

Dr. Khan rightly observes that if Indians are given municipal and parliamentary franchise it will be easy for them to settle several differences with Europeans, and accordingly he suggests that the Congress should demand both kinds of franchise. The demand is just beyond question and need not be delayed by activities in connection with the Pegging Act. As regards action by the Government of India against this Act it is somewhat disconcerting to find Dr. Khare saying that, even if all the provisions of the Reciprocity Act were applied against South Africa, it would only be a fleabite. We do not think that the stopping of jute exports to South Africa is a negligible measure and we want to know what the Government of India have done or are doing about this. If such action is unduly delayed it may be even less than a fleabite. The Government must refuse to be content with a mere show of opposition.

China's Reactions

Too much will probably be sought to be made by the courteous welcome which an official Chinese spokesman at Chungking has accorded to the Quebec announcement regarding Lord Louis Mountbatten. But what could the spokesman do publicly except to express pleasure at his appointment as the head of the South-East Asia Command? The real meaning, grim for the Chinese if gratifying to their Allies, could not be missed by them if it has not been missed by Allied commentators themselves. They are far from satisfied with the plans formulated, presumably by Mr. Churchill and his advisers, and accepted by the Americans headed by President Roosevelt.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a Chinese newspaper has suggested a joint military conference between "the Chinese High Command, General MacArthur, General Stilwell and Lord Louis Mountbatten to ensure the closest operational co-ordination among the Allied forces." This is a characteristically polite Chinese way of saying to their Allies: You have committed a blunder which, though it cannot be undone, may, to a great extent, be rectified by another method. But an even more significant commentary on Chinese reaction comes from Washington. President Roosevelt has started his "post-Quebec conferences" immediately on his return and the first person he saw in this connection was the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong. The Chinese are dissatisfied and it has fallen to the lot of the President to try to explain away the new strategy and reassure China. But can he, unless Britain and America are prepared to revise that strategy?

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Salute To Poland

To-day four years ago Adolf Hitler treacherously attacked Poland and plunged the world into the present horrible holocaust. A good many thoughts force themselves on one's mind and memory, one of them being how the situation is now changed, how the brute, who revelled in hunting, finds himself in the position of the hunted with a well-deserved doom approaching him irresistibly. But one's thoughts also go to the heroic people of Poland who have written another glorious chapter in world history of invincible patriotism and indomitable national will to live. No people has suffered so much as the Poles. There is no cruelty and no torture that has not been practised upon them by the Nazis who have coldbloodedly tried to exterminate them—literally to exterminate them. But the Pole has not been exterminated, he has not even been conquered. Phoenix-like he lives and he fights on. And his victory is not far off now.

Another Russian Victory

The Russians have scored another major victory by ejecting the Germans from Taganrog, the port on the sea of Azov, some miles west of Rostov. It is important enough to deserve the salute of 124 Moscow guns. But it goes further in its imminent consequences than the liberation of the Rostov. On the fall of Rostov we suggested that the Germans would be compelled to retire to the Dnieper line if not farther back and that this retirement would force a withdrawal, accelerated by Russian pressure, on the northern sectors of the eastern front. The process is in operation and the Germans appear to be preparing for a general retreat all along the line, perhaps even from the Crimea. The Russians are working marvels of achievements. What about their Allies? This is the right time to start the second front.

Bhagvanlal Indraji

A memorial to an archaeologist or artist is rare in India and rarer in Bombay. The unveiling of the bronze bust of the late Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji at the Library Hall of the University of Bombay by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda under the auspices of the Gujarat Research Society should, therefore, rank as an outstanding event of the last week. The bust, which has been executed by Mr. Yusuf Dhalla Merchant, is a donation of Mr. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas and has behind it also the efforts of a few individuals like the late Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya and Mr. Jugatram S. Vaidya. Dr. Bhagvanlal had earned international reputation by his profound Sanskrit scholarship and specially by his original and valuable researches in the sphere of archaeology and epigraphy. He had made a rich contribution to the history of India and was recipient of high distinctions which included a doctorate of the Leyden University. The pioneer works of Dr. Bhagvanlal would have been safely forgotten by this time, but the institution which deserves the credit of reviving his name is the Gujarat Research Society. The centenary of the great archaeologists was celebrated in 1939 by the Society and a couple of other institutions in Bombay and also in some towns of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Executive And Judiciary

Mr. Fazlul Huq, whatever his shortcomings, is not a man to take things lying down. He has administered a smart retort to the unrestrained strictures passed against him by the Chief Justice of Bengal in his judgment in the successful appeal by a British Superintendent of Police. His reply, published elsewhere, speaks for itself and it is unnecessary for us to discuss all the issues involved. But we must say that, it his letters to the District Magistrate made any specific reference to this case, they were improper. Probably he was an unconscious victim of an old practice. For he himself asks the Chief Justice to read "the various secret circulars which have been issued by the Home Department of the Government of Bengal from time to time to magistrates trying cases under D.I.R. or under the various Ordinances." We should like to know more about these from Mr. Huq himself. Perhaps some of them were as innocent as Mr. Huq claims his letters to have been. But in such cases the executive should, like Caeser's wife, be above suspicion, and should not, through secret circulars or letters seek to influence magistrates acting as judges.

Rat Menace

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done a service by urging the Commissioner to take timely measures to deal with the fast increase in the number of rats in the city. It is not denied that rats have recently increased at an alarming rate. It may be, as Dr. S. P. Mehta pointed out, that the thousands of rats examined every month by the Haffkine Institute have not so far been found to be infected with plague. But the point is that when the epidemic appears it will be difficult to check it in the present extremely congested conditions in the city if rats, known to spread the disease, are not previously destroyed in large numbers. The Commissioner complained that the insanitary habits of the people were partly responsible for the increase in the number of rats. For that very reason the Municipality should make better efforts to deal with the rat menace, including propaganda to teach the people better sanitary measures.

City Transport

A slight change in the working hours of schools and some offices, as suggested by Mr. A. S. Trollip of the B.E.S.T. Company, can appreciably reduce congestion in the rush hours in the city's trams and buses. It is also a sound suggestion that the military authorities should be requested to utilise military transport lorries for the conveying of services personnel from their camps to the city and back. But the problem of congestion in traffic cannot be satisfactorily solved unless more trams and buses are made available. If the B.E.S.T. Company cannot put in more buses other concerns should be given a chance.

LATE MR. N. M. COWASJI

Career And Ruin Of A Successful Bar-at-Law

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Nanabhai Merwanji Cowasji of Rangoon, which sad event took place in Bombay on Saturday last. Mr. Nanabhai was a leading citizen of Rangoon and for last twenty years leader of the Rangoon Bar. He was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Rangoon Parsi Anjuman. For many years before Burma was separated his father Merwanji was a member of the Newly formed Rangoon Municipal Corporation. He was also honorary member of the Executive Council of the then Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Mr. Nanabhai's grand father Mr. Cowasji was a shipowner in the beginning of this century and his ships used to ply between Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein and Andamans. He had amassed wealth and good position in Burma. As he used to be the Captain of his ship, he was known as Captain Cowasji, from which the surname of the family was adopted. His son Merwanji also carried on business in Rangoon. He used to take part in public affairs and was a respected citizen of Rangoon

Mr. Nanabhoy was educated at St. Xavier's College at Calcutta. He went to England for further studies. He was M.A. of Cambridge University and after being called to the Bar returned to Rangoon and joined the firm of his uncle Mr. Bomanji Cowasji and soon made his mark as an astute and sound lawyer. After the death of his uncle he was the leader of the Rangoon Bar. As such he had built up a very lucrative and extensive practice and when Rangoon fell Mr. Nanabhoy was a millionaire. When the danger of invasion came to his very doors he had to flee to Mandalay with only the clothes on his body and few currency notes. From Mandalay he and Mrs. Nanabhai had to travel on foot to reach India. He settled down in Bombay. A man who was a millionaire died a poor man as a result of the loss of Burma.

Mr. Nanabhai had rendered great services to the Parsis of Rangoon. In 1914 an adopted daughter named Bella of a Parsi father was admitted into Zoroastrian religion by undergoing Navjot ceremony. The majority of Parsis were opposed to this Navjot, as a result of which suits were filed in Rangoon Courts. The father of the girl claimed the right of entrance for Bella in the Parsi Fire Temple at Rangoon. In the long run the suit was heard by the Privy Council and the rights of the defendants, i.e., the Parsis of Rangoon, were upheld. The late Mr. Nanabhai was the prime mover of opposition in the several suits in the Courts of Rangoon.

Mr. Nanabhai leaves behind him his widow, one son six daughters and a large family to mourn his loss His son and one of his daughters were practising in Rangoon as barristers-at-law in their father's firm. His son-in-law Mr. Phiroze Jeejeebhoy was the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Rangoon.

Rise In Prices And Its Effect On Life Of Citizen

GOVERNMENT CAUGHT NAPPING

(By Our Staff Investigators)

1. Introductory.

During the last four years, while World War II is being fought and won, the prices of all commodities have been steadily going up in India. That much is only too well known.

According to Indices with the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, taking August 1939 as base (100), the cost of living in March 1943, was, Bombay, 198; Ahmedabad, 237; Sholapur, 219; Cawnpore, 246; Nagpur, 262. Madras, 173 and Calcutta, 230.

It is equally well known that this increase in prices has adversely affected the life of citizens of all classes. Not even the richest can declare, like Mr. Bernard Shaw: "Give me the luxuries and necessities will look after themselves" for the necessities have displayed an uncontrollable quality. But how exactly has the life of the citizen been affected? What are the things he has had to sacrifice? What has been the effect of rising prices on the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens? Once we began to ask these concrete questions and sought to find answers to them we came up against certain complications.

* * *

First, we realised that this question is not dependent merely on prices but on wages; and the wages and salaries of all classes of citizens have not increased in the same proportion. While the wages of the organised industrial workers, particularly of those engaged in the textile industry in Ahmedabad and Bombay have moved up with every rise in the cost of living, those of other classes of workers, clerks, teachers and the vast body of farflung and unorganised rural workers, have not moved up in the same proportion. This has meant that the life of all classes of people has not been affected in the same way.

A similar result has been produced by the fact that the prices of various commodities have not risen in the same proportion. From the indices of the Economic Adviser, taking August 1939 as base, while the wholesale prices of articles included in the Food group moved up to 207 that of cotton manufactures registered the figure of 427. Here are further details (for February 1943 and taking August 1939 as 100) Rice, 218; wheat, 332; Tea, 135; sugar, 143; copra, 373; coal, 155 and kerosene. 194. (These are All-India averages and subject to local differences).

But the most fanciful increase in prices are in manufactured goods such as iron and steel ware, papers and books and worst of all in drugs and medicines. Citric acid, for instance, has beaten all records by registering an increase in price of 2,460 per cent.

* * *

Yet another factor which has contributed to complicate our inquiry is the operation of Government controls. It is a notorious fact that the flood tide of rising prices caught the Government napping. They had no comprehensive plan of All Round control. Only as the price of any particular commodity shot up beyond all reasonable limits and gave rise to public clamour they sought to alleviate distress by pegging the price of that particular commodity and even that, very often, on a local and not on an all India basis. Even now there is no scheme of all round control. Cloth control has just come into operation and drug control is still in the stage of contemplation.

We may give an instance of how this partial and slow process affected the lives of the people in the city. It will be remembered that the prices of wheat were pegged down in Bombay towards the end of 1942. The price at which it was pegged in the city was such that it choked off all wheat imports and for several months Bombay had to go without wheat. This meant that people had to take to Bajri, which not being under control was fetching a price higher than the nominal control price of wheat. The result was that people had not only to pay a higher price for Bajri but were forced to eat it during the hottest months, which are regarded as the most unsuitable for consumption of Bajri.

The Bombay food authorities professed to believe that the city had taken kindly to Bajri, but the sight of children weeping at the very sight of Bajri roti created a permanent aversion to that grain in middle class families. Also it gave rise to frequent cases of diorrhoea.

All these considerations have to be borne in mind before we proceed to discuss, in subsequent articles, the details of the effect of rising prices on the life of the citizens.

(To Be Continued.)

Another Validating Ordinance Challenged

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lokur and Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha.)

Kantilal Mangaldas and Others ..... Petitioners

Versus

Imperator ..... Opponent

The petitioners who were alleged to have been found in possession of bombs and of chemicals for manufacturing bombs, were tried by Mr. D. V. Vyas, Special Judge for Ahmedabad appointed under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance 2 of 1942. The first petitioner was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the second and third petitioner to four years' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 4 (b) and (b) of the Indian Explosives Act.

The Federal Court having subsequently held the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance to be invalid, the Governor-General promulgated Ordinance No. 19 of 1943 by which the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance No. 2 of 1942 was repealed but the sentences passed were confirmed as if they had been passed under the Code of Crimminal Procedure and rights of appeal and revision from conviction were expressly conferred.

The petitioners challenged the validity of this Validating Ordinance No. 19 of 1943 and made the present application in the nature of 'habeas corpus' under Section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure contending that their detention was illegal and that they should be set at liberty.

Counsel for the petitioners argued that the Governor-General had no power to promulgate an Ordinance which validated the sentences on the basis of a "notional trial" without validating the proceedings at the actual trial, and secondly that the Government could not by such a Validating Ordinance get round and evade the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Advocate-General contended that there had been many cases in which the Legislature had validated invalid decrees as well as sentences (Tilonko v. Attorney-General of Natal (1907) A.C. 93) and that neither the bogey of a "notional trial" or of an "illusory right of appeal" could make any difference in the matter of its validity. He submitted that the decision of the Calcutta High Court in Benora Lal Sarma's matter (47 C. W. N. 157) holding that the Validating Ordinance in question was invalid, was wrong, and should not be followed by their Lordships.

The Advocate-General was still arguing when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. J. C. Shah with Mr. N. C. Shah appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate-General Mr. N. P. Engineer with the Government Pleader Mr. B. G. Rao appeared for the opponent.

PASSING-OFF ACTION

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Blagdan)

Ethel B. A. Shah ..... Plaintiff

Versus

1. The Excelsior Watch Co.
2. S. Amisur Rehman .. Defendants.

The plaintiff carries on business at Hornby Road under the name of Collins and Co., and has been manufacturing leather straps known as "Bentex" straps with a particular design of metal buckles which she got registered under the Patents and Designs Act on 5th November 1942. She filed this suit for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from manufacturing and selling any straps or buckles which were an infringement of the plaintiff's design, and from passing off their goods as those of the plaintiff and for damages.

His Lordship granted a permanent injunction against the defendants. The second defendant did not appear at the hearing.

SUPERSESSIONS TO CONTINUE

The period of supersession of the District School Boards of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Kaira have been extended until April 1, 1944, on which date they are to be re-established.

The period of supersession of the Broach District School Board has been extended to April 1, 1944, when the Board is to be re-established.

The period of supersession of the Bombay District School Board has been extended until August 31, 1944.

The supersession of the District Local Board of Surat has been extended to June 30, 1944.

FAZLUL HUQ'S REPLY

Revelations About Secret Home Dept's Circulars To Magistrates

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.)

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq has issued the following statement in connection with a recent Calcutta High Court judgment:

"Sir Harold Derbyshire occupies a privileged position. It is, therefore, impossible for me to criticize the observations he has made against me in his judgment in the Berhampore cases. But I cannot keep entirely silent, and within the stiff limitations imposed on me, I wish to make one or two points clear.

"I have been condemned absolutely unheard. I was neither a party nor a witness in these cases, and Sir Harold has based his remarks on two or three letters which I happened to write to the district magistrate during the pendency of the Jiagung Case. If Sir Harold thought that there was anything in those letters which called for an explanation from me, I should have been sent for and given an opportunity of explaining Sir Harold knew that I was available in the High Court every day during Court hours.

"As regards the letters themselves, I maintain that I was fully justified in what I did. I received information which had no reason to disbelieve that attempts were being made to influence the magistrate in his decision. I thereupon wrote the district magistrate, emphasising the very principle which Sir Harold has stressed in his judgment, viz., that magistrates trying cases should discharge their duties without fear or favour, regardless of what may happen to them in the course of the discharge of their duties. I maintain that I knew nothing about the facts of the cases at that time nor do I knew the facts, now I wrote the letters entirely to maintain the purity of administration and prevent intererence with the free course of justice, and I have therefore no hesitation in maintaining that what I did was done in the discharge of my duties as Chief Minister. Far from interfering with justice, I wrote these letters to prevent such interference.

"Sir Harold has characterized my letters as an instance of the executive, interfering with the administration of justice. I respectfully request him to apply this principle to the various secret circulars which have been issued by the Home Department of the Government of Bengal from time to time to magistrates trying cases under D.I.R. or under the various Ordinances.

"Lastly, Sir Harold thinks that I am unfit for holding public office. I am not perturbed by this judicial pronouncement. The consideration of my fitness does not lie in the hands of judges or magistrates, but of the Almighty dispenser of events. Moreover I know full well that witness is not at all the criterion of success in life.

"I have known people not fit to be a clerk in a Burial office occupying the highest offices in under the Crown. Very often it is the unfit rather than the fit who succeed in winning the prizes of life."—"Hindustan Standard."

POLAND FIGHTS ON

(CONTRIBUTED)

To-day is the fourth anniversary of German attack on Poland. The Allied Nations are on the eve of landing on the Continent of Europe from where the war started—the immediate cause being Poland's refusal to Hitler's demand for Danzig and Pomorze: the mis-named corridor.

It was a surprise to many people in the world that Poland had the courage not to bow down before the Nazi might, but those who knew Poland, her history and national tradition knew it well that Poles love their national liberty more than anything else in the world.

Though Poland was over-run by Nazi Germany, the war for Poland did not end with that. Since then the Polish army has fought in France, in Norway, in Lybia, and was engaged in the famous actions of Tobruk and Gazala. The Polish submarine "Ozel" escaped from the Baltic and sank a German liner 'Rio-de-Janeiro; and the Polish destroyer 'Piorun' first engaged "Bismark". Actively co-operating in convoying and transport and patroling the seas, the Polish Navy has sunk 35 enemy ships and shot down 93 planes. It has taken part in actions on Lofoten Isles, Dieppe, North Africa, and Sicily. The Polish Air Force is the glory of the nation, whose exploits in the Battle of Britain are written in letters of gold. Polish pilots were conspicuous by their valour skill. They have also their own record of nearly 600 German planes shot down, with more than 300 probables and damaged.

To-day Polish armed forces rank fifth among the armed forces of all the United Nations, first among the forces of the exile Governments. The Polish air force ranks forth among those of United Nations, that of China being smaller. It is a curious fact that the Polish Navy has grown since Poland was occupied.

Poland has suffered much more than during the time she was fighting. The suffering of the Polish nation at the hands of Naziz is unprecedented in the history of civilisation. Germans are deliberately trying to exterminate Polish people and Polish culture by a systematic and ruthless campaign of mass murder and destruction. Everything of human and cultural value in literature, art, science, and human life has been destroyed by the Germans.

The nation that survived the partition by three neighbouring Powers and a subjugation of 150 years has shown her capacity to withstand atrocities in the past and will rise again phoenix-like. "A nation which has not perished and whose spirit has not been broken in this appalling disaster will draw the proper lesson from its defeat and the blows it has sustained. It will understand that only thus can it turn defeat into victory." That was the message of late General Sikorski to the Polish people last year and that is the message today when Poland is entering the fifth year of war.

AL-AZAR EXAMPLE FOR INDIAN YOUTH

Hasan-al-Azami On Cairo University's Contribution To Modern Islam

Professor L. Hasan-al-Azami of the Al Azhar University of Cairo in an interesting lecture under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam described the curricula of the Jame Azar to the Bombay Muslims.

The Vice-Consul for Egypt presided and the Consuls for Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan, were among those present.

TRUTH ABOUT TURKEY

Fatma Begum, Principal of the Jinnah College for Ladies, Lahore, spoke on her tour through modern Turkey. She said that Turkey was as Islamic as any other true Muslim country could be in spite of propaganda to the contrary. In Turkish, secondary schools, she added, they still made use of the Arabic script. Only higher education in colleges was imparted in the Roman script.

She laid great emphasis on the co-educational system in Turkey and expressed the hope that Turkey's example would be emulated by Indian Muslims.

What she admired most was the presence of Turkish women in Mosques. She hoped that Indian Muslim women would follow suit and join the men of their community at religious congregation.

LESSON FOR INDIA

Prof. Al-Azmi speaking next traced the historic part played by the Al-Azar University in building modern Islamic culture. In Egypt, the University was responsible for inculcating dynamic spirit among the Egyptian youth. The speaker wanted Indian youth to imbibe the same spirit which he said could not be done through the education provided by Indian universities which he blamed for the static condition of Indian Muslim intelligentsia.

He said that true Islamic culture consisted of both thought and action which the Muslim youth so sadly lacked, specially the latter. Purely Aligarh education was bad and so was purely Deoband education. True education was a blend of both secular and religious education.

He hoped that the Muslim India would read Quoran with greater understanding and insight.

Mr. Osman Sobani proposed a vote of thanks.

Viceroy In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived in New Delhi to-day.—A. P.

WAR PROFITS OF TEXTILE MILLS

As a result of conditions created by the war, a number of industrial concerns in the country have made enormous profits. In order to give to our readers some idea of the extent of the profits made, we propose publishing from time to time relevant figures relating to a year's working of certain of these concerns.

The following are figures in rupees for some of the textile mills:—

	Capital	Reserve for Taxation	Profits on the year's working
Ahmedabad Advance Mills (Jan. 1942)	20,00,000	4,75,000	4,03,185
Bangalore W. C. and S. Mills (Dec. 1942)	26,25,000	7,46,500	11,79,469
Bengal Luxmi Cotton (Mar. 1942)	7,20,000		1,91,0.2
Bengal Nagpur Cotton (June 1942)	16,00,000	2,90,000	1,74,584
Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills (June 1942)	15,00,000	5,14,000	3,42,405
Bowreah Cotton Mills (Dec. 1942)	18,00,000		10,71,160
Bradbury Mills (Mar. 1942)	24,85,000		12,39,231
Buckingham and Carnatic (Dec. 1942)	1,10,54,100	57,00,000	4,20,688
Cawnpore Textile (Sept. 1942)	10,00,000	9,60,000	4,20,688
Central India (June 1942)	96,87,500	42,25,000	19,05,249
Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. (June 1942)	6,92,300	11,00,000	6,24,675
Coorla Spg. and Wvg. (Mar. 1942)	13,00,000		4,09,814
Dunbar Mills (Dec. 1942)	19,00,000		14,36,865
Elgin Mills (Sept. 1942)	42,00,000	23,00,000	8,48,519
Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. (Mar. 1942)	12,00,000		4,73,799
Indian Manufacturing (Mar. 1942)	9,00,000	6,00,000	4,76,386
Kesoram Cotton Mills (Mar. 1942)	35,00,000	6,50,000	7,45,048
Khatau Makanji (June 1942)	29,96,750		24,56,790

(To Be Continued).

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, August 30.

However great the difficulties, there is a feeling that the European war is rising to a critical phase both militarily and politically that will demand a conference between the men at the summit of Allied strategy.

—Reuter.

* * *

According to the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare "technically the (South African Reciprocity Act) would come into operation on September 1....."

Actually—nothing doing.

* * *

A Muslim League leader from Calcutta denounces Allama Mashriqui for his "temerity" in offering "gratuitous advice" to the Qaid-i-Azam.

You might perhaps feel inclined to differ from this leader. But you would be wrong. It certainly is both impertinent and unwarranted for any Muslim to exercise his alleged right of offering advice to the Qaid-e-Azam.

* * *

Viceroy's Busy Day In Bombay

—Headline.

This is another instance of the invaluability and indispensability of the Fourth Estate. But for it who in Bombay would have known that His Excellency had been on a visit here and had been spending busy days, too?

* * *

Immediately on his return to Washington President Roosevelt is reported to have started "post-Quebec Conference" with a meeting with Dr. T. V. Soong.

Further to explain Lord Louis Mountbatten?

* * *

According to a report from Switzerland, German soldiers in Belgium are snapping up newspapers to read news from the Russian front.

What could be a more appropriate method of passing their own idle hours?

* * *

The German Radio reports that King Boris's will containing possibly nominations to the Regency Council has not yet been found.

Evidently it was found to be rather inconvenient.

Anyhow, we hope they have by now "found" a will or so.

* * *

In an open letter to Lord Linlithgow, Sjt. B. F. Bharucha asserts: "You and your Maxwell have failed and failed miserably to bring peace and contentment to the country."

If the Viceroy had any inclination to reply he could effectively dispose Sjt. Bharucha of in two words "So What?"

* * *

"Do you know what a parable is, my dear?" asked the kind parson.

"Yes, sir," shyly replied the child addressed, who was recalling with an effort the usually accepted definition of a parable. "It's a heavenly story with no earthly meaning."

Petrol Rationing And National Flag

I am one of the few motorists who found that for no reason other than having a National Flag on their car their petrol ration was cut by the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The readers must be aware that the Police Commissioner had issued a statement that flying a National Flag on house-tops or on cars was no offence. Will the Police Commissioner kindly explain this discrepancy between his own statement and the action of his department?

The Provincial Petrol Rationing Authority has restored the cut in some cases. But since the matter affects the motorists in general, a statement issued by this Authority on this question would be very welcome and highly desirable.

The W. I. I. A. was approached in this matter as it affected the rights of motorists but so far nothing has come out of it. I appeal to the W. I. I. A. to protest against the infringement of the rights of motorists.

I might mention here that cars possessing flags of denominations other than National have not been so affected.

"A MOTORIST."

Tramway Destination Board

Of late it has been a difficult task for the public to know the exact route and destination of tram cars. This is due often to the fact that destination boards are not put up or to insufficient lighting of these boards at night. As a tram-goer I often think that in addition to lettered boards some distinguishing signs should be placed so that even illiterate people with no knowledge of letters or figures could know the route of the tram car.

"A TRAM-GOER".

Mr. Jinnah's "Gurus"

Mr. K. A. Somji, Barrister-at-Law, presiding over the Jinnah Elocution Competition, is reported to have said that Dadabhai Navroji and Pherozeshaw Mehta were Mr. Jinnah's Gurus. One does not know whether this was said to tickle the vanity of a sprinkling of Parsi ladies that were present, as Mr. Somji might well want to do that: However, if Mr. Jinnah really considers these two worthy patriots as his 'Gurus' one can only say that he has been too dense to learn anything at all from them. Dadabhai and Pherozeshaw were always Indians first, and urged all Indians so to regard themselves. Mr. Jinnah has ended up by being a rank communalist and thinks, talks and acts in communal terms. Whatever other associations, Mr. Jinnah may have had with Pherozeshaw Mehta,—there could be hardly any with Dadabhai,—one thing is certain that Mr. Jinnah has proved himself little worthy of such a "Guru". One wonders if Mr. Jinnah would be thankful to Mr Somji for bringing in the limelight an association of Mr. Jinnah with stalwarts of such views as thoroughly expose his narrow, communal pretensions.

M. J. C.

for Inner Cleanliness
ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
for Health

131

Due to war conditions, it is regretting that "Andrews Liver Salt" is not now available. It will be on sale as soon as the international situation permits.

Bijapur's Woes

Lady Rama Rao's Charge Against Government

A lucid survey of the conditions in Bijapur before and after the Famine Relief Committee was set in motion about eight months back was given by Lady Rama Rao in an illuminating talk on "What is endured by Bijapur and what is done to make it endurable" to the members of the Progressive Group at a meeting at Green's on Tuesday evening.

The success, achieved by the Relief Committee was she said due to the inspiration and able guidance of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. Though a major district of the Bombay Presidency with an area of 4,000 square miles and a population of 10 lakhs, it was a grim tragedy that Bijapur was subject to chronic famines. 75 per cent of the population were agriculturists. There was nothing wrong with the soil and the district had also the advantage of having five rivers running through it. Still agriculture suffered with the inevitable result of chronic famines. She therefore urged the Government to set up a Committee to chalk out plans for the improvement of conditions.

Speaking about the various activities of the Relief Committee, she said that the first thing that the Committee did was to have free kitchens for children under ten and for the old and the infirm and the Committee at present was catering to nearly 7,500. She admitted that the Committee could give only poorest quality of food. It consisted of broken bajri cooked in water and it had an unappetising look about it, and the cost came to 10 pies per head. Some attempts were made to improve the quality by increasing the cost per head to one anna but it had to be given up for want of sufficient funds.

After organising free kitchens, the Committee tried their best to solve the clothing problem. "It was pathetic," she said to see girls and boys trying to hide their nakedness with bits of tattered clothes." The Committee spent about Rs. 2,15,000 for clothing nearly 80,000 people. Among other things done by the Committee were organising cattle and plough centres, and supplying Charkas to the spinners.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE

Referring to the Relief works of the Government, she said that the Government, though responsible under the Famine Code to erect huts and make sanitary arrangements for the workers failed to fulfil the conditions.

The breaking of stones, that some workers had to do was, she said, a "heartless and ruthless job" and should be regarded as a cruel punishment even to the worst criminals. No implements, except hammer heads were supplied and these too were of a faulty type.

Concluding, she said that Bijapur was passing through a serious crisis and if it does not rain within ten days, the first crop would be entirely ruined. She hoped that nature would not be unkind to famine-stricken Bijapur.

Mr. R. K. Karanjia presided.

Moonje On "Hindus Of Hindusthan"

NASIK, Aug. 30.

"Racially as well as ethnologically, linguistically and culturally the Hindu-Moslems and the Hindu-Christians of India are one and the same with their Hindu brothers, being of the same unitarian and homogeneous community recognised as Hindus of Hindusthan, though some may profess Islam and some others Christianity as their religions, with their separate personal religious rules," said Dr. B. S. Moonje in an interview referring to the controversy over the two nation theory.

Dr. Moonje added: "Two brothers born of the same parents may not like to live in the same joint family, but they will not be allowed, by every possible means, to break the family."

Stating that the contention of the Hindu Mahasabha that Moslems in India are real Hindus in blood and bones is true and irrefutable, Dr. Moonje says: "To-day a Hindu of Hindusthan may be a Moslem of three days' standing or of three months' standing or three or three hundred years' standing, but whatever it may be, they are all the same Hindus of Hindusthan. If a 'Nation' really means a people or race distinguished by a community of descent, language, history, etc., then the Hindu-Moslems and Hindu-Christians along with their Hindu brothers are one and the same Nation in one and the same country".—United Press.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

SHARES: The Bombay Stock Exchange and the Indian Stock Exchange remained closed today owing to "Jain Holiday".

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-/1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at Londdon and 4.03-3/4 at New York/London Spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. In the local market there was increased buying and short covering which hardened quotations. Gold business was done at Rs. 70/2 and Silver after advancing to Rs. 112/- reacted to Rs. 110/10. Tone was steady.

Later on the market was very steady. Ready Sliver Rs. 113/12, current delivery Rs. 112/8, next Rs. 111/12, Gold ready Rs. 70/5, current delivery Rs. 70/3, next Rs. 69/14, Sovereigns Rs. 50/6.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, August 30.
To-day's Price.
October not received, December 20.26+14; January 20.21+13 Middling Spot 21.23 08.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
October 20.64+07; December 20.54+10; January 2.50+10; Midling spot 20.36+08.

NEW YORK COTTON
Noon Call.
October 20.35; December 20.21; March 20.10.—Reuter.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, says:—

Tenders for Rs. Eight Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 31st August 1943. Total amount offered was Rs. 18,95,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-6 allotted approximately 89 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Eight Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-14-0 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Eight Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1943, in Bombay up to 11 a.m. (S. T.), and up to the close of business on Monday, the 6th September 1943 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 10th September 1943 or Thursday, the 9th September 1943, where Friday is a holiday. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 27th August 1943, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,92,75,000—were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

INDIAN COTTON CROP FORECAST

This forecast does not relate to the entire cotton area of India. On the average of the last ten years, the area reported in the First Forecast has been 59.2 of the total area reported in the Final (April) Forecast.

Area of Cotton, 1943-'44, in Acres 10,610,000 showing decrease of 4 per cent.

Trade description	Area in acres.
Bengals	1,587,000
Americans	2,815,000
Oomras	3,664,000
Others	2,544,000
Total	10,610,000

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The market continued steady and active. The volume of business was fair and prices in almost all instances kept steady. Government Securities were unchanged.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Recently Lord Louis Mountbatten was appointed Supreme Allied Commander in the South-east Pacific. The following are extracts from the "Times of India's" editorial page about him "A 'don't-care-a-damn' attitude placed the Mountbatten's among 'the palace gang' of blooded, moneyed youngsters..... Lady Louis helped increase the alarm by publicly dancing the Charleston with Fred Astaire in America...." The "Times of India" then goes on to mention the pent-house of the Mountbatten's which 'would command an annual rent of more than £4,000".

* * *

When I think of all the great soldiers of Britain, America, India, China fighting the grim war in the South-east Pacific that lies ahead, I think of the impression that will be created on their minds when told that their Supreme Commander has a pent-house which commands an annual rent of £4,000.

* * *

Reading through the last para of the Half Column of yesterday, I found it difficult to understand whether Sibritt or Hudson was a Classical Scholar, and even more confusing was the sentence I wrote about Oxford. As a fairly regular reader of the Half Column I took the matter up with the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and suggested that "Dim" should go on a fortnight's leave—which begins on Septpember 2nd. Gestapo Agents may also relax during this period.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Miss Shanti Seldon's Brilliant Display

The fourth concert of the year at the C. J. Hall on Monday evening, proved a great success for Miss Shanti Seldon, the Soloist, and for the orchestra.

In the "Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in C. Major" Miss Seldon thoroughly succeeded in bringing out that artistic perception and sense of beauty, that variety in quality and force of tone that is characteristic of Mozart's style. She exhibited that excellence of technique that is so essential in the right execution of Mozart's concerto.

The orchestra opened well with Cimarosa's Overture, maintaining a good 'ensemble', and in the next item the strings and the flute proved preeminently successful in bringing out the beauty of melodic form and the orderly progressions of the simple harmonies in Handel's "Polonaise, Arietta and Passacaglia."

The second half of the programme had more sensuous and impressionistic music, which incidentally has a greater popular appeal. Saint Saen's polished expressionism in the "Phaeton" Symphonic Poem, lead on to the delicate impressionistic "Pavane" of Faure, and the concert was concluded with the scenic and colour effects of Tschaikowsky's Ballet Suite "The Swan Lake," the rendering of which was brilliant.

Entertainment Programme For Bijapur Relief

The boys and girls of the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, will give a variety entertainment programme on Thursday, (tomorrow) (25th Anniversary day of the school) at 6 p.m. in the Setalwad Hall of the School in aid of the Bijapur Relief Fund, when Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside".

TEACHERS FAST TO GET GRIEVANCES REDRESSED

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, August 30.

Two primary teachers of Baroda State, one of Netrang Gujerati School of Kamrej Taluka, and the other of Babin Village School of Palsana Taluk are on "fasting" strike against the attitude of the Baroda Government towards the Primary School Teachers as regards their allowances, etc.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM FOR MADRAS & ORISSA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29.

India will have new Hydro-Electric System on the border of Madras and Orissa serving both the Provinces, after the war is over.—Orient Press.

2 DROWNED IN GANGES

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30.—Two persons were drowned in the Ganges while bathing. Nearly one lakh people bathed in the Ganges on the occasion of Somvati Amabasya.—United Press.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Deccan Big, 30/12, Deccan Small 69/8, India Sugar 17/4, South India 12/6, Travancore 14/4.

Cochin Malabar 18/14, Chembra Peaks 13/6, High Produce 41/12, Kalpettas 51, Malankara 103/8, Manalur 8/4, Modland 17/8, Ouchterlony 15/2, Vaikundam 23/10, Vellamalai 26/4, Vellitan 39/8, Woodlands 16/4

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THROW AWAY YOUR RAZORS

The lotion is absolutely harmless and without any after effects. It has the rare property of removing the hair from the roots leaving the skin soft, smobth and velvety. People of both sexes use HAIR KILL LOTION throughout India and Ceylon and highly speak of its miraculous results.

It can be used on every part of the body.

To make it popular it is priced at Rs. 3/- packing and postage extra.

A cash reward of Rs. 5,000/- would be offered to any public man who proves the ingenuiness of the testimonials.

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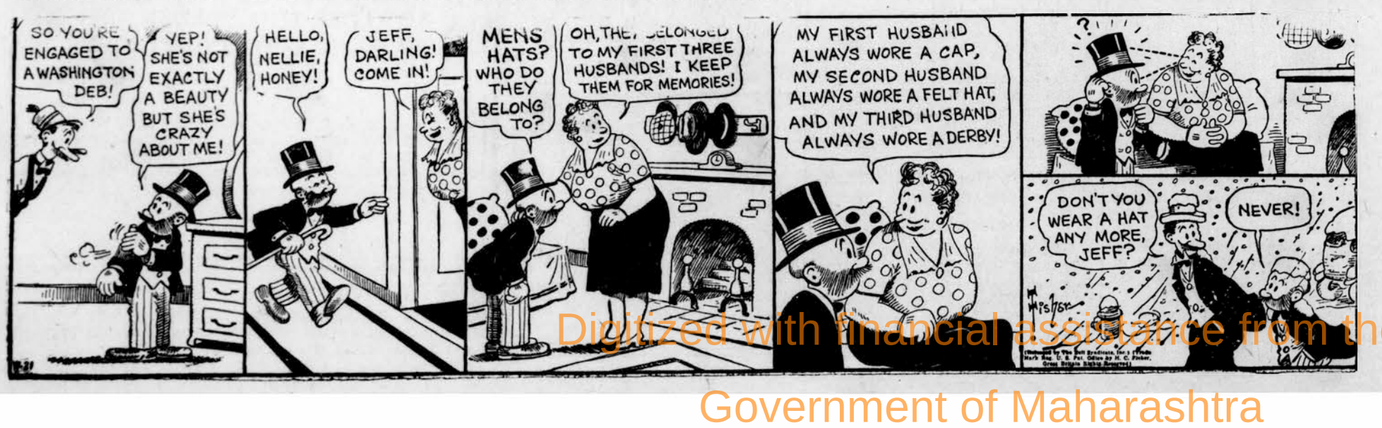
MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff's Fiance Was Once a Hat Check Girl, No Doubt — By BUD FISHER


SO YOU'RE ENGAGED TO A WASHINGTON DEB!
YEP! SHE'S NOT EXACTLY A BEAUTY BUT SHE'S CRAZY ABOUT ME!
HELLO, NELLIE, HONEY!
JEFF, DARLING! COME IN!
MENS HATS? WHO DO THEY BELONG TO?
OH, THEY BELONGED TO MY FIRST THREE HUSBANDS! I KEEP THEM FOR MEMORIES!
MY FIRST HUSBAND ALWAYS WORE A CAP, MY SECOND HUSBAND ALWAYS WORE A FELT HAT, AND MY THIRD HUSBAND ALWAYS WORE A DERBY!
DON'T YOU WEAR A HAT ANY MORE, JEFF?
NEVER!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an expert to work in a Pencil factory in Bombay Presidency. Only well experienced candidate should apply to Box No. 2574, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an L.T.M. for Head Office experienced in Costings of Yarn, Cloth, etc. Apply immediately stating age, experience and salary expected to Box No. 5926, "Bombay Chronicle." (5926)

European Family require immediately Aiya or Anglo-India Nurse. Apply Box No. 2549, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Shorthand Typist, previous experience not necessary having fairly good speed. Apply personally International Trading Corporation, Lamington Road, opposite Pathe. 'Phone 42756. (2560)

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Wanted pen friends either sex all over. Write to "Companion", Raoli Agra. (2538)

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Wanted two rooms preferably self-contained in Shivaji Park, Dadar, Matunga Locality. Willing to meet extra expenses upto Rs. 300|- Apply Post Box No. 537, Bombay. (2569)

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Strictly for Married: Highly reliable, practical and ethical family regulation method. No contraceptives. Confidential literature from:—"Hymmune", Main Street, Poona. (2534A)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one 100 K.W. D.C. Generating set of 1000 amperes or above at 100 to 110 volts, complete with switch board, or in the alternative two 50 KW. sets of 500 amperes each. Please communicate with Post Box No. 249, Bombay. (2563)

Wanted—One Radial Drilling Machine, radius 3' to 3'6" from centre of Arm to centre of spindle, with taper shank drills 1|4" to 2". Please communicate with Post Box No. 249, Bombay. (2562)

Wanted new or secondhand Automatic Bandsaw sharpener machine for sharpening bandsaws upto 4" in complete working order. Write with detail particulars. Box No. 2550 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—One new or second-hand Transformer, 250 KVA, 6600|400 volts, three phase, 50 cycles, complete with H.T. & L.T. controlling switch-gear, isolating links, etc. Please communicate with Post Box 249, Bombay. (2536)

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Immediately available highly concentrated Essences for Aerated Water manufacture and Bakery-Confectionary use. All Essences Rs. 6|- per pound. Apply sharp United Chemical Industries, 13 Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Bombay. (2567)

27. For Sale. Properties in decent localities, yielding 4% return. Only Bonafide purchaser need apply to Messrs. Joshi & Co., 134, Medows Street, Bombay. (2551)

Typewriters Standard & Portable, Carbon-Papers, Ribbons, for sale. Repairs and Maintenance service, etc. at moderate rates. Consult: Bhatia & Co., 236, Kalbadevi Road. Tel. 27792. (2529)

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Bombay, 1st September, 1943. 5921

G. I. P. RAILWAY

NOTICE

WITH immediate effect PROVISIONAL reservation of seats will not be made by—

(a) 47 Dn. Deccan Queen and 3 Dn. Poona Mail leaving the day previous to a Race Meeting.
(b) 19 Dn. Poona Express and 33 Dn. Poona Passenger trains leaving on Race days.

Reservation will be made only on production of the journey tickets which will be issued at Victoria only—

(i) 2 days in advance for either train in item (a);
(ii) 3 days in advance for either train in item (b).

Seats for return journey from Poona by No. 22 Up Poona-Bombay Fast Passenger on Race days can be reserved on request at Victoria at the same time as reservation is sought for the outward journey, provided the return journey tickets are produced at the time. (5905)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per Inch.
Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance.

NOTICE.

The India Rolling Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, Premier and specialised manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Phosphor Bronze, Naval Brass, Muntz Metal Bars, Sheets and Wires of all sections and Sizes, Lead and Zinc Sheets and other non-ferrous Products, etc., have pleasure in announcing the opening of their Branch Office in Bombay at Yusuf Chambers, Byculla, Telephone No. 42170, Telegraphic address 'Brascop'. 5925

WANTED

An Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for the Jamshedpur Technical Institute in the grade of Rs. 150-15-300 per month. The selected candidate will be on probation for a period of six months. Candidates should possess a degree in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Applications should reach the General Manager, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Jamshedpur not later than the 15th September, 1943. (5927)

4% KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION WATER WORKS DEBENTURE LOAN

(Recognised as Trustee Securities.)

KARACHI Municipal Corporation have been empowered by the Sind Government under their Resolution No. 2027-G. A.|42, dated the 28th July, 1943 to raise a loan of Rs. 34 lakhs being the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 95 lakhs for the Karachi Water Supply (Indus) Scheme, first instalment of Rs. 40 lakhs having already been raised in December, 1942.

The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1.89 crores and the Municipal contribution has been fixed at Rs. 95 lakhs and the balance is borne by Government of India and Government of Sind.

The loan to be floated is for the period of 40 years bearing interest at 4% per annum payable half yearly.

The loan is recognised as Trustee securities and is secured on the revenue and assets of the Corporation.

The limit of the borrowing powers of the Corporation as per the Municipal Act is Rs. 344 lakhs. The present net loan liability after deducting Sinking Fund accumulations is Rs. 124.36 lakhs only.

Out of this loan of Rs. 34 lakhs Rs. 10 lakhs are reserved and set apart for issue to and in the name of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi under Section 63 of the Municipal Act and the balance of Rs. 24 lakhs is offered to the public at a minimum premium of 5 per cent i.e. Rs. 105|- for every Rs. 100|- loan.

Tenders will be received for minimum sum of Rupees one thousand and multiples thereof.

Brokerage at the rate of 1|8% will be paid to recognised brokers and banks through whom accepted applications are received.

Tenders on printed application forms will be received upto 3-0 p. m. (S. T.) Wednesday the 15th September, 1943 by the Undersigned at the Municipal Office, Eunder Road, Karachi.

T. J. BHOJWANI,
for the City of Karachi
5707

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the undersigned not later than September 15, 1943, for appointment on the following posts:—

(a) TWO—Supervisors for Fitter's Classes of the War Technician Section at this Centre—Qualifications—Preferably B.Sc. in Engineering—good experience and disciplinarian to control trainees and Instructors.
Pay Rs. 135-12-195

(b) TWO—Supervisors for Carpentry Classes of the War Technician Section at this Centre—Qualifications—must be a Matriculate or S. L. C.—thorough knowledge of Woodwork—good experience and disciplinarian to control trainees and Instructors.
Pay Rs. 135-12-195.

(c) One Carpentry Asstt. Instructor—Pay 50-5-65. Must have good knowledge in Woodwork and experience in training.

(d) Two—Mistry Fitter Instructors—Must be a Matriculate or S.L.C. Should have good knowledge of fitter's job and experience in training—
Pay—70-10-120.

(e) One—Asstt. Fitter Instructor—Pay 50-5-65 Should have sufficient knowledge of fitter's job and experience in training.

Candidates selected for the post will have to interview at their own expense the undersigned on a date which will be notified later.

Apply to:

P. V. KURUP,
Principal,
Govt. Central Woodworking Institute, Bareilly. (5901)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING* of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 9th September 1943, at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of a member on the Works Committee, vice Mr. Soonderdas Morarjee, who has ceased to be a Councillor.
2. Election of a member on the Markets and Gardens Committee, vice Mr. Rajaram B. Raut, who has ceased to be a Councillor.
3. Election of a member on the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, vice Mr. Soonderdas Morarjee, who has ceased to be a Councillor.
4. Election of a member on the Tramways and Telephone Committee, vice Mr. H. Chamberlain, resigned.
5. Interpellations.

6-13. Letters from the authorities of the—(6) Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; (7) Hindmata Seva Mandal; (8) Children's Aid Society; (9) Naigaum Social Service Society; (10) Shri Shivaji Vyayam Mandir, Fanaswadi; (11) King George V Memorial; (12) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and (13) Hindu Sewak Samaj—Forwarding copies of the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

14. Intimating that the Commissioner's letter regarding Regulations for determining the fitness of buildings in the City for human habitation has been referred by them to the Works Committee.

15-16. Regarding the temporary posts created by the Commissioner.

17. Recommending additional grant to meet the payment of a grant-in-aid of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council.

18. Fixing the security to be furnished by peons of certain departments entrusted with the work of carrying cash for payment into the Municipal Treasury from the respective departments.

19. Recommending additional grant to meet the extra cost for the purchase of tyres and tubes required for a Municipal motor lorry

20. Regarding the question of the revision of the procedure for levying advertisement fees, etc.

21. Regarding the decision of the High Court in respect of the assessment of Government buildings and lands occupied for medical and educational purposes.

22. Recommending a temporary advance to meet the cost of completing the trolley track at the foot of the Tansa Dam.

23. Regarding the temporary posts created by the Commissioner.

24. Regarding taking out of supplementary policies in respect of certain Municipal properties required to be insured under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance.

25. Regarding fixing of a security in the case of peons of the Municipal Free Reading Rooms and Libraries.

26. Forwarding quarterly statements of outstanding wheel-tax bills.

27. Regarding the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE—

28. Regarding a proposal to dispense with licences when permission is granted to construct A. R. P. shelters on compulsory open spaces of plots in ex-Trust and Municipal land, etc.

29. Regarding the question of taking measures to check unauthorized works in time, etc.

30. Regarding the proposal for the acquisition of a property for a Municipal School.

31. Regarding revised lay-out, etc., of certain plots in Dadar-Matunga Estate.

32. Regarding the construction of an unauthorized structure on the compulsory open space of a plot in Scheme No. 22, Hornby Road Estate.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES—

33. Regarding plan and estimate for the work of renewal of the storm water drain along Pydhoni Road.

34. Regarding plans and estimate for the construction of a sewer in Katrak Road.

35. Regarding plan and estimate for providing an additional outlet from Compartment III of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir.

36. Recommending additional grant to meet the deficit in the accounts of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

37. Forwarding the Annual Report of the Municipal Girl Scout Association for the year 1942-43.

38. Forwarding report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in the City for the year 1942-43.

39. Forwarding a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

40. Regarding a proposal to discontinue the Shift System in all Municipal Schools.

41. Regarding the payment of a grant every year to the Dadar School for the Blind out of the funds at the disposal of the Schools Committee.

42. Reporting on the question of paying duty pay to Municipal teachers under training.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

43. Regarding the inclusion in the Census Report of 1941 certain particulars regarding literacy according to age, sex, etc.

44-46. Reporting on applications for gratuity from certain ex-Municipal employees.

47. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

48. Regarding the retention of a covered passage on the compulsory open space of a plot at Mathew Road Estate.

49. Reporting the reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.

50. Forwarding a List showing the breeding places of Malaria carrying mosquito detected in July 1943.

51. Regarding the reservation of a plot in the New Nagpada locality for a building for the Upper Primary and Central Urdu Girls' School.

52. Regarding the construction of a covered verandah to the Sir Hurkisondas Nurottomdas Hospital Building at Sandhurst Road West Estate.

53. Regarding certain additions, etc., to a building on a plot in Sandhurst Road West Estate.

54. Reporting on an application from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, for a grant-in-aid of the Institute for the year 1943-44.

55. Further consideration of the Draft Amendments of Bye-laws Nos. 17 and 18 of Municipal Markets pertaining to Weights and Measures and Bye-law No. 13 of Municipal Slaughter Houses pertaining to slaughter of pigs.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

56. Regarding the question of giving a grant-in-aid of the Bombay Adult Education Committee.

57. Regarding Government Notification relating to text books to be selected for use in schools under the control of a School Board, etc.

58. Letter from Mrs. Navajbai N. Dumasia—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband, the late Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia.

59. Letter from Dr. J. A. Fernandez—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Major Cajetan Fernandez.

60-72. Letters from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the expiry of the maximum period of absence from the Meetings of the Corporation permissible under the Municipal Act in the cases of (60) Dr. T. R. Narayane; (61) Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai; (62) Mr. K. L. Borkar; (63) Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi; (64) Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji; (65) Mr. B. N. Maheshwari; (66) Mr. Nagindas T. Master; (67) Mr. Yusuf Meherally; (68) Mr. Asoka R. Mehta; (69) Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel; (70) Mr. S. K. Patil; (71) Mr. Manilal J. Seth; and (72) Mr. S. L. Silam

73. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

74. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

75. From Mr. Zulmiram J. Chowdhery—For amending the Municipal Act so as to provide that tenants of buildings in the City shall have the right to prosecute landlords for keeping the tenements, etc., therein in insanitary conditions.

76. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee in the matter of having their own text books for use in Municipal Schools.

77. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting Government to extend the Order issued by them prohibiting the use of milk or cream for the preparation of ice-cream to all milk products which are prepared and exposed for sale in the City.

78. From Mr. Khimji M. Bhujpuria, seconded by Mr. Narsingrao C. Pupala—For requesting Government to relax the restrictions on constructional works so as to permit construction of buildings for residential purposes, etc.

79. From Mr. R. K. Tatnis—Regarding the present condition in the country in the matter of food and other necessities of life, etc.

80. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding measures taken to ex-terminate the increasing rat pest in the City.

81. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For requesting Government to amend the Bombay Rent Restriction Order, 1942, so as to prevent landlords from resorting to certain mal-practices in ejecting their tenants and re-letting the property to other tenants.

82. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For requesting Government to take measures to relieve the situation caused by the acute shortage of vegetable supplies in the City.

83-86. From Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan—(83-84) For requesting the Commissioner to report on the desirability of (83) permitting the slaughter of 10 more buffaloes at the Bandra Slaughter Houses for the duration of the War; and (84) increasing the licences of hawkers, etc.; (85) for obtaining a report from the Schools Committee on the desirability of creating a post of a Deputy Secretary of the Schools Committee; and (86) for requesting the Commissioner to report on the necessity of taking measures for repairing the broken up condition of roads at an early date.

87. From Mr. S. C. Joshi, seconded by Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For increasing the housing accommodation for the lower class population in the City, etc.

88. From Mr. K. N. Joglekar—For granting Grain Compensation Allowance to Nurses of the K. E. M. Hospital, etc., at the same rate at which it is paid to other Municipal employees.

89. From Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan—For obtaining a report from the representatives of the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust Board regarding the progress of Indianization of the higher appointments in the Engineering Departments of the Trust.

90. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For abolishing the shift system from all the Municipal schools.

B. V. MODY,
Municipal Secretary
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 31st August 1943.

*The day, time and place of this Meeting have been fixed by the Municipal Commissioner in exercise of the power vested in him under Section 60-A of the Municipal Act, as amended by Bombay Act XV of 1942. (5923)

PUBLIC NOTICES

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
(Central Technological Institute. Bombay Province) Matunga, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of Junior Assistant in the Textile Manufactures Department of the Institute in the salary scale of Rs. 110-10-170. Minimum qualifications L.T.M. (Hons.) Diploma of the Institute with three years' Mill experience in Spinning. Teaching experience will be considered an additional qualification. Candidates should preferably be not over 35 years of age. Apply in writing giving information under the following heads:—

Name; Age; Birth Date; Domicile; Present Position and degree of responsibility involved; Degrees and Diplomas; Teaching and Mill experience. Minimum salary acceptable.

Applications must be sent per Registered Post superscribed "Application for Post" and addressed to the Principal and Secretary V. J. Technical Institute Matunga, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 15th September, 1943.

P. N. JOSHI,
Principal & Secretary
30-8-43. (5920)

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED

for the following permanent posts:—

1. Electrical Inspector: Pay Rs. 350-45|3-500 plus Rs. 25 C.A. P.M. Qualifications:—(a) Should be a graduate in Electrical Engineering of a recognised University, (b) Should have practical experience in the operation of Power House and sub-station plant of atleast 10 years; (c) Should be experienced in the preparation of estimates and carrying out electric installations in buildings; (d) Should be experienced in the installation and maintenance of heavy industrial motor installations.

2. Mains Superintendent: Pay Rs. 200-15|2-300 plus Rs. 25 C.A. P.M. Qualifications:—(a) Should be a graduate in Electrical Engineering of a recognised University; (b) Should have practical experience of five years in proper maintenance of sub-station plant H. T. and L. T. mains and consumers installations; (c) Should have experience of locating and repairing faults in H. T. and L.T. distribution mains and in sub-stations.

The candidates shall have to bear the travelling and all other expenses if they are called for interview before the Services Committee. The appointments in the first instance will be on probation for one year. Applications stating age, academical qualifications, actual practical experience in the above line together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before 18th September, 1943.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the candidate for appointment.

R. P. DESAI,
Electrical Engineer,
Baroda State.
Baroda dated 29th August, 1943. (5922)

IN THE MATTER OF THE HYDERABAD COMPANIES' ACT 1320F AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 16th day of September, 1943, at the premises of The Central Bank of India, Limited, Residency Road, Hyderabad-Deccan, pursuant to Section 181 of the Hyderabad Companies Act No. IV of 1320F., at which the Liquidator will lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the year ended 20th day of July, 1943 and a Statement containing the particulars in respect of the position of the Liquidation.

P. J. BILIMORIA,
Liquidator.
Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated, 1st September, 1943. (5919)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay
ANNOUNCEMENT

WE ARE PLEASED to announce that for the convenience of the Public in general and our old and regular customers and consumers in particular, we have opened the following six shops at the places mentioned, from where supplies of Wheat Flour and Bran can be obtained against Ration Documents including Bread Tickets &|or Permits:—

SHOPS

"A" Branch—SLEATER ROAD, Chikalwadi, Grant Road
"B" " —HANCOCK BRIDGE, Umarkhady, Mazagaon;
"C" " —DUNCAN ROAD;
"D" " —BHAT BAZAR;
"E" " —IRANI MANZIL, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar.
"F" " —BAXOOBHAI MANSION, Hill Road, Bandra.

Those who want Wheat Flour against their Wheat Ration should for their own convenience, ask for and get Bread Tickets from their Authorised Ration Shops and such Bread Tickets can be exchanged for Wheat Flour, at any of our above-mentioned shops.

NOTE:—Wheat Bran, supplies whereof were temporarily confined to horse-owners only, sometime after the introduction of Rationing is now made available for all kinds of animals, such as horses, cows, buffaloes, etc., etc., and can be obtained from us against Bran Ration Cards &|or Permits. Such Ration Cards and Permits can be had respectively from the Offices of the Controller of Rationing and the Food Controller, Bombay, on application. (5928)

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited held on the 31st August 1943 it was resolved that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of tax be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Company's register on the 20th September, 1943.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 30th September 1943 both days inclusive.

Warrants for the above dividend will be posted to the Shareholders on the 25th September 1943.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited
A. L. HUTSON,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay
31st August, 1943. (5930)

AUCTION SALES

BONA FIDE SALE

Auction Sale of Specially designed Dining and Drawing Room Furniture by Lazarus and Army and Navy such as Diwans with drawers and Book Case, Writing table with Swivel light, a lot of Books, Rich cut glass, complete Ping-Pong table, etc. by M|s. Bennett & Co., To-day Wednesday the 1st September, 1943 at 3-30 P.M. (N.S.T) at "Shirinabad" No. 16, Napean Sea Rd., Property of H. Munro Esq.

On view

BENNETT & CO.

Sunday Morning Show
5TH SEPTEMBER
at 9-45 a.m.
The heart's Prayer of every woman.
SWAMIR GHAR
(in BENGALI)
Director: BIRENDRA K. BHADRA
CAST: Shanti Gupta, Roma, Bhanu, Dhiraj, Indu, Chakravati.
ROXY TALKIES
Advance Booking 10 to 11 on The Theatre.
12th September
ASHOK in BENGALI

NOTICE.

Spare parts in very limited numbers are available for motor vehicles mainly higher Horse Power Fords and Chevrolets employed on essential work. Owners who desire their vehicles to be classified as 'essential' should furnish details in the following form to the Regional Motor Transport Controllers of the Regions concerned in the Mofussil and to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Secretariat, Bombay in the Bombay Region, on or before the 10th September, 1943.

FORM

Name & Address of the owner.	M.V.No.	Description of the vehicle	Make	Year of manufacture.	Details of work for which the vehicles are employed.	The period of employment for the purpose mentioned in Col. 6 with proof.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

(Sd.) A. W. S. BARNARD,
Provincial Motor Transport Controller,
Bombay. (5923)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Wednesday the 1st September 1943 at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.).

J. N. DUGGAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 31st August, 1943. (5932)

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE Telephone Service in Karachi and Ahmedabad has been taken over by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department with effect from the 1st September, 1943. (5929)

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

NOTICE

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd., held on the 31st August, 1943, it was resolved that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50|- per Ordinary Share free of tax be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Company's register on the 20th September, 1943.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 30th September, 1943, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the above dividend will be posted to the Shareholders on the 25th September, 1943.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited
A. L. HUTSON,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
9, Wallace Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st August, 1943. (5931)

DOCTOR TANDON
(SENIOR)

The Scientific Veteran Homoeopath of Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay, who cures chronic diseases Radically and Surgical cases without operation, has now returned from his native place, and has resumed his professional practice as usual at the same place.

Special Offer

Watch the Days from September 1st
DO NOT LOSE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
THIS GRAND CONCESSION SALE
ONLY FOR 14 DAYS

HANDLOOM FABRICS of numerous varieties ensuring a perfect selection will be sold at very attractive rates at Vijayalaxmi Stores, 2nd Floor, Lakshi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, from 1st September. Hurry up with your purchases to avoid disappointment.

Branches at: MATUNGA (Opp. Rly., Station).
DADAR (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

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